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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2328.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Third Judgeship Is Favorably Settled.

THE "VINDICATION" HAD STRINGS ON IT

The Gill Land Protest Is Looked Upon as Unwarranted—No Reply Likely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The decision of Attorney General Knox presented to President Roosevelt regarding the validity of the Territorial act authorizing an additional judge for Hawaii will not be made public as to its text till tomorrow, October 11, but the purport of the decision is already known. After studying the law of the case Mr. Knox decides that the Territorial legislature was given authority by Congress to authorize an additional judge. This means, of course, that an additional judge will be appointed. It is stated at the department that the nomination may be expected before a long time.

The appointment of Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be marshal of the United States in the Territory, was announced October 10. The appointment was made chiefly on endorsements from Hawaii. Col. Parker, who has recovered sufficiently from his illness to be out, has been looking after some matters but just at present he is in New York City. It is expected that he will return within a day or two. He is likely to have something to say about the appointment of a new Territorial judge.

The Department of Justice has received some peculiar letters regarding the reappointment of Judge Humphreys, when his term shall have expired. These letters were directed to the Department of the Interior and thence referred to the Department of Justice. They come from different localities, chiefly in the South, including Texas and Arkansas and urge the department to reappoint Judge Humphreys for the sake of pure morals. The tenor of these letters leads the department officials to think that Judge Humphreys or some of his workers have started a movement, such as has become popular in appealing to Congress in these latter days. There is a man in this city, named Wilbur F. Crafts, who makes his living from reform movements and from working up petitions among churches and religious bodies. It is not known whether Mr. Crafts is concerned in these letters, but the manner in which they are forwarded very much resembles Mr. Crafts' methods.

In that connection it is well, perhaps, to reiterate that those who claim that Judge Humphreys secured a complete vindication from the administration, when the charges against him were dismissed, are sadly mistaken. Your correspondent knows from the highest possible authority, publications in other newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, that Judge Humphreys and his following in Hawaii are not on top in the regard of the administration and have never been. Judge Humphreys was distinctly reprimanded, although informally and in a private conversation for his conduct towards his fellow citizens in Hawaii. His haughty conduct was reprimanded. However, there was nothing for the department to do but dismiss the charges against him. As has been told in these letters hitherto, he was the appointee of the McKinley administration and that was prima facie in his favor. Neither the Attorney General nor the President wanted to acknowledge that a mistake had been made. At the same time the department felt that Judge Humphreys had been ill-treated in some particulars. Without discrediting Mr. F. W. Hankey it is known that the sending of him here to represent the Bar Association was unfortunate. All the story of Mr. Hankey's former association with Judge Humphreys and the latter's hospitality and kindness towards him was told to the Attorney General in a light that impressed him very strongly. The decision might have been the same, had some other lawyer been sent, but a far different impression on the minds of high authorities would have been made as to the case of the Hawaiian Bar Association.

F. M. Grew and Edwin Farmer have been appointed day inspectors in the customs service at Honolulu. The Department of the Interior has just received back from Hawaii, whither it had been sent for reference to the Territorial authorities, a long protest

NAVAL OFFICERS ON THEIR WAY SOUTH TO HOLD COURT IN A NEW POSSESSION

Pearl Harbor Will be Thoroughly Inspected.

NO MORE distinguished board of naval officers has been gathered in the United States in recent years than that of which the members are in this city. Two rear admirals and four captains, one at the very head of the list, make up the court which is to try their old friend, Capt. B. F. Tilley, recently governor of Tutuila, who will be through the city tomorrow in the Sonoma, on his way to Pago Pago, to be tried.

At the head of this body of officers, who represent three classes at the naval academy, all being in the Annapolis institution at the same time, is Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa during the late war, and now on duty at Washington as a member of the advisory board, of which Admiral Dewey is the president. It was from duty with this body, and after giving his testimony in the Schley court-martial case, that Admiral Evans was ordered to serve as president of the Tilley court.

Admiral Evans saw Honolulu for the first time yesterday morning. He has served upon the Pacific station before, once during the Chilean war, when as the commanding officer of the Yorktown, he was successful in getting away from Valparaiso with the American refugees, who were taken to Callao in safety. Again, he served in the Bereng sea, in command of a patrol fleet, in both cruises being commended for his bravery and discretion. He is a man not above the medium in height, strong face which shows its rugged lines without covering of any hirsute adornment, a bright alert look and a hearty manner. Of his trip, he said last evening:

"I shall go down to see Pearl Harbor tomorrow, but the entire party will not accompany me. I want to go as a member of the general board, for when I return there will be many questions asked me as to what may be expected of the harbor. There is a general feeling that the people who have the land which the government wants are trying to 'squeeze' the government before it is transferred.

"There will be many elements in the decision as to what may be done at the new station. It is easy to make new acquisitions of territory, but it is hard to defend them. Much will depend, of course, upon the decisions of the army fortifications board. That will be a fine board, Colonel Heuer is one of the foremost men in the army in that line, and Major Davis is an excellent officer. Speaking generally, there will be a complete station put in Pearl Harbor, for there are few places on the American continent where the natural advantages are so great. It is also the intention of the department to make a great station at Subig bay. Here there are many questions to be considered, the labor market, the general conditions of the Territory, the cost of supplies and such things enter into the matter. The advantages of Pearl Harbor are very well known, however, and the station there will be one worthy of the site.

"Much interest is felt in all things Hawaiian. I should like nothing better than to live here for several years and watch the development of the country. The wealth is here; it is how to get it out. Many people believe that there should be some concession in the matter of the labor laws, to prevent great loss or damage to our interests here. I suppose Governor Dole is the natural leader here. I do not know him, but I tried to see him today, and will try again tomorrow. He is very highly thought of in Washington by every one. He has the absolute confidence of the men with whom I have talked of this country, and I wish to meet him very much.

"Once we have Hawaii defended, we must have it developed. The protest from Mr. E. S. Gill regarding the sales of public lands. The protest is regarded by the department as utterly unwarranted. The law regarding public lands is being followed to the letter, and in homestead lots is being sold according to the law and other sales are made to meet the needs of the Territory. The text of a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands, dated Aug. 28, states at length what has been done and what is being done. This explanation is eminently satisfactory to the department. No reply has yet been made to Mr. Gill and the department is considering whether any reply at all is necessary.

E. G. WALKER.



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

will have to have a station in the Aleutian group, for it must be remembered that there is a large part of the United States in the north. We are now looking for a good harbor in that string of islands.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass is the junior of that grade, having been advanced to it through the retirement of Admiral Schley, which took place on the 5th of the present month. His commission has not been sent out, but he has the title and rank nevertheless. Admiral Glass has seen Honolulu through many years, having come here the first time early in the seventies. He is a very modest man, and would not talk at any length, but said that he thought Honolulu had greatly changed, and in fact that no other town he ever had seen had experienced the same amount of change as in the past three years, since the time he was here in the Charleston, on the way to take Guam and finally to land as port captain of Manila.

Admiral Glass is now commandant of the new training station for boys, located upon Goat Island, in the bay of San Francisco, and it is his expectation that he will remain there for some time; at least until the completion of the buildings for that station. The work now being done there, he said, was excellent, and the young men trained there were a credit to the navy. From what has been said it is believed Congress will make provisions for extensions of that station during the present term.

Capt. C. M. Thomas is the other member of the party who has been in Honolulu before, he having been here in the Oregon, which ship he took back to the United States after her disastrous strike in the Japan sea. He is still the commander of the battleship, having been taken off only for this service. He said yesterday that his ship was in excellent shape, and that had it been needed he could have gone on around the world. Captain Thomas is one who disapproves of the new plan of cutting down the secondary battery of a battleship, as is now planned in the new vessels, where the 8-inch gun is mounted instead of the 6-inch. He also does not like the idea of the 7-inch gun at all. Captain Thomas expressed himself as much pleased with the new buildings of the city, commenting upon the Young and Hackfeld structures as most creditable to any city, even one of much larger size than this.

This mission of the members of the board, said Captain Thomas, is most painful to all of them, owing to the fact that Captain Tilley has always been looked upon by his fellows as a model of propriety. Captain Thomas said that in his opinion the board could not complete its work in time to catch the ship leaving Pago Pago on November 13th, and that it would be about the first of December when the members got away.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, the former commander of the battleship Iowa, who brought that ship around into this ocean after the war was over, is the senior captain, and will be a rear admiral before the year is over. He has had no command since the close of his last cruise in the Iowa, and has spent the time serving upon boards such as the present one. He is now on leave, and this duty is a most pleasing experience to him, as he has never before been in this part of the world.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, who is one of the members of the board who never before cruised in these waters, is now

second in command of the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, being captain of that yard, also now on leave of absence.

Capt. J. F. Merry, commandant of the local station, is preparing to depart with the Solace, which will get away perhaps Wednesday evening. There was a pleasant meeting between the captain and the other members of the board yesterday, as they are all old friends. The almost imperceptible limp which marks Admiral Evans is the result of wounds received before Port Fisher. Captain Merry was serving in the same ship, and was wounded at the same time, and he received three gunshots, and the two officers, then young men, were taken to the hospital in the same ship.

The Solace began taking in coal yesterday, as there will be put into the bunkers enough to carry the ship from here to Guam. The trip down was made in seven days, working three boilers. There will be two boilers used from here, as the vessel is regularly on a trip to the Philippines, and is making this long detour to carry the members of the court. There will be a full day's work with the coaling today, and the ship may not be able to get out before Thursday.

It was expected that Captain Sebres, the new captain of the Abarenda, and governor of Tutuila, would be in this ship, but he was given leave, and went home to St. Louis, to see his aged mother.

COOPER'S WORK AT WASHINGTON CITY

He Pleads the Growing Need of Chinese Field Labor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Henry E. Cooper, Territorial Secretary and for several months prior to his departure for the United States Acting Governor of Hawaii, has discussed with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the conditions in the Territory. One of the main aims of Mr. Cooper's trip here is to acquaint the Administration with the actual situation in Hawaii. In his conference with Secretary Wilson he emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of forty deaths to the thousand, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in. The encouragement of Chinese labor, said he, is regarded as the most promising solution and the Territorial Government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come in from China. The sugar cane crop, that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, he said, is not yet off the field and will not be harvested before next month. The coffee industry is languishing and many things that should be raised there have to be bought outside the islands.

Mr. Cooper called at the Interior Department today and finally revised his annual report, which he has submitted to Secretary Hitchcock. He says all experiments have shown that the Americans are not fitted for labor in the islands and that there is nothing to do but to get foreign labor. Mr. Cooper says this in no wise will affect the labor conditions in the United States, as the entrance of foreign labor already is sufficiently guarded against here. He points out that \$20,000,000 worth of machinery and similar supplies had to be bought from the United States for use in Hawaii during the last year and said that improved conditions there would advance commercial relations here. He will leave for Hawaii next Thursday.

Transition Period Captives Want Freedom.

Two transition period prisoners intend to make another attempt to evade the consequences of their crimes, and with that end in view pleas in bar were filed yesterday by the attorneys for George Wade, who killed the steward of the Australia, and William Ester, also serving a sentence for murder. Petitions were filed by which it is hoped to have the indictments found by the last grand jury declared invalid, and once this is done the prisoners hope to secure their freedom from under the old conviction which has twice been declared unconstitutional, by habeas corpus proceedings.

Wm. Ester alleges in his petition that he was indicted for murder in the first degree May 7th, 1900, and that May 23rd, 1900, he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of twenty years in prison.

That therefore the new indictment found by the last grand jury is illegal and should be dismissed.

George Wade files a similar plea, alleging that he was sentenced May 17th, 1899, for murder, and has been serving his term, and was in prison when the indictment was returned. He states further that more than two years have elapsed since he was taken into the custody of the court, and during that time he was given no trial or examination upon the indictment now presented. He further alleges that the laws of Hawaii were not carried out, in that the defendant was not arraigned and prosecuted in a court of record, and that no indictment was presented for over two years after his arrest. These delays he alleges were not his fault and he asks:

"That the failure to prosecute said defendant as above alleged, has, by operation of law, operated as an acquittal of the defendant of the charge herein alleged against him, and under the provisions of the law he is entitled to an order by this court for his discharge from custody."

WANTS GRAND JURY MINUTES.

William Davis, one of the men indicted by the grand jury, asks that he be allowed to see the minutes of the grand jury in relation to his case, and in alleged against him, and under the provisions of the law he is entitled to an order by this court for his discharge from custody."

LAST DAY OF TERM.

Yesterday was the last day of the special September term, which was extended as much as could be done under the law. There was a general cleaning up of business of all kinds, and the calendar is in comparatively good shape. A few weeks' work by two judges will effectually relieve its present overcrowded condition.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Kallipaka, a Hawaiian who was twice sentenced in the District Court for petty thefts, was given a three years' sentence by Judge Gear yesterday, to begin at the conclusion of his present term. When he was asked if he had any reasons to give for a light sentence, the prisoner said through the interpreter, that as it was in the power of the court to be lenient, he should exercise that power. The defendant said he had pleaded guilty and that fact ought to be taken into consideration. Judge Gear stated that in view of his previous crimes the defendant had no right to expect leniency, but said he would take off two years of the five years limit, and sentence him to three years in prison. Kallipaka was charged with stealing two calabashes valued at \$41.

Affred Christiansan was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, having already served a few months. He pleaded guilty to stealing a harness valued at fifteen dollars.

D. McGoldrick pleaded guilty to the theft of a bicycle and sentence was suspended on the promise of the man to go to San Francisco where he has a wife and child.

PORTO RICANS AS AMERICANS

The Porto Ricans in Oahu are proving good Americans and they have an eye to the moral aspect of their surroundings. At one of the camps occupied by these people there are a number of Japanese, who have been in the habit of posing in the altogether on their return to work. A couple of weeks ago a committee of Porto Ricans waited on the Japanese and told them the practice must cease while there were women and children in the camp. The notice had its effect. It has been the custom with the Japanese to hoist their national flag every Sunday, and a few weeks ago the flag went up as usual. The Porto Ricans noticed it and decided that while they were on American soil it was not good form to have anything but the stars and stripes over a building. A committee called on the Japanese and stated the case; the Japanese sun burst came down and old glory went up in its place.—Hilo Herald.

ADDS TWO NEW MEN

Republicans Show Interest in Work.

LARGE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

Stewart Loses His Fight But Keeps the Members Busy—Many New Rules.

IT WAS a dark day for T. Stewart. First, the Republican Territorial Committee met. Then it added two members to the executive committee. It refused to investigate appointments made and their endorsements. Incidentally the fifth district's candidate for the executive committee was left. Barring these body blows, and with a few raps to his credit, placed upon various members of the committee, the man from Kailhi did pretty well, thank yet.

Despite the fact that the meeting was called by H. P. Baldwin, who is not chairman, there was a very fair attendance both in person and by proxy, and a gallery which held the Heavenly Twins, Lewis and Turk, and Matchlock Holmes Ney. It was very soon after four o'clock when the headquarters of the committee began to be filled with the members of the body. Proxies were filed with the secretary to the number of twelve, and then a motion was made that Col. J. W. Jones act as chairman. This was agreed to and the following roll was made up as representing the attendance: Andrew Cox, J. P. Cooke, J. W. Jones, C. W. Wilcox, J. A. Kennedy, by Cooke; W. G. Walker, by Cooke; G. F. Renton, by Cooke; Peter N. Kahokuoluna, by Cooke; H. P. Baldwin, by Cooke; J. H. Fisher, G. P. Kamauloha, by J. D. Paris; L. J. McCabe, by Frank Pahia; B. F. Sandow, by B. H. Wright; J. A. Palmer, by Wright; T. Brandt, by Wright; George H. Huddy, T. McCants Stewart, M. McCann, by Stewart; H. L. Holstein, by Stewart; A. N. Kepoika.

The rage of battle was thrown down at once by the motion of J. P. Cooke that the committee elect two new members of the executive committee, at large, to increase the membership of that body to eleven. To this, after the matter had been explained by Mr. Cooke, as being done from a desire to have an executive committee of such size as to have a quorum here all the time, Stewart objected, on the ground of illegality, taking the stand that the convention which authorized the committee had fixed the number of members at nine. He read from the proceedings of the convention and then offered a resolution which was later adopted, but which he hoped would wipe out the original motion. Chairman Jones refused to consider the amendment and Stewart began to denounce the proposed course as revolution, saying it would return to vex the members, when some faction temporarily in power would elect its own friends as to control the body permanently.

B. H. Wright said if it must be revolution to provide a body which could hold meetings, he was in favor of revolution. He was interrupted by Stewart, who asked if his plan did not cover the point, and Wright informed him that he could not approve of the Stewart plan. This brought on a spirited colloquy, Stewart saying he had talked with Wright and the latter insisting that he had only told the former to call again, the encounter ending with the Kailhi member remarking "what's the use talking to you, anyhow," and Wright insisting that there was need of the two new men.

Senator Paris thought there should be an increase, as the plan proposed would not solve the existing difficulty.

Stewart further explained his plan. Colonel Fisher suggested that there had been sufficient work done by a small body and said that the Territorial committees should do the business, working through proxies. He said he did not believe in close corporations, and the central committee could do just what it wanted done.

Stewart agreed and argued. Chairman Jones said that the duty of the committee was to take steps to have a body which could do the work of the party all the time, and with little danger of delay.

Stewart said if one change could be made the whole of the rules could be wiped out. Wright insisted that if the convention had made a mistake the committee should not make one, but should see that the executive body was full and well balanced by appointing two or three men. Stewart insisted that the law should be respected.

The vote resulted in the passage of the Cooke resolution by 15 to 5, the negative votes being, Stewart and two proxies; Huddy and Fisher.

Stewart insisted it was revolution. The following resolution was then offered by Stewart, the one he tried to have considered earlier:

(Continued on Page 5)

MILITIA FIGHT A SHAM FOE

Fine Marksmanship Displayed In Manoa.

WITH the rattle of musketry from three sides, showing that the enemy had been completely flanked, bullets poured through the targets which represented this foe, evolutions executed with precision and speed, the First Regiment, Hawaiian National Guard, spent yesterday in a field exercise which was entirely successful and had much of enjoyment in addition.

The sham battle of the militia, which took place on the ranges of the Woodlawn Dairy in Manoa valley yesterday, was in every way most interesting, and for the men who took part instructive. It was a sham fight in all that the word implies, in that there was only a semblance of where a foe might be, represented in lines of muslin stretched along the lava hillsides, to afford a target for the men. There was a splendid display of marksmanship, but the absence of a tangible enemy, while it reduced the possibility of injury from powder burns or accidental balls, made the men a little less careful of exposure and the lines of battle were not always as closely concealed.

The outing of the regiment began with the assembling of the men at the Drill shed, where the orders called them together at 7:15 o'clock. But it was an hour later when the lining up of the companies began, the staff officers gathered about the commanding officer, and the notes of the bugle called the men to the march. The men were carried to the present end of the Rapid Transit company's line, at the lower end of Kamehameha avenue, in a special train of five cars. There was an excellent turnout of the soldiers, when the fact that the valley was wet and the chances of heavier rains good, were known to the men, the number which appeared at the camp being close to 270.

After the march to the station at Alapai street, there was nothing in front of the men but the ride and they made merry all along the route, singing of songs and rattle of music marking the entire way. It was the last stretch of the going which told. The march up the valley was made under a bright moon and had it not been that phase of the lesser light the trip could not have been made by the men at all. Through College Hills there was no danger of trouble, for the men had a good street under them, but it was necessary to leave this road and take to the regular thoroughfare. Owing to the fact that the lower Manoa road is almost under water all the time from the fact that there are two and a half fields along it from the foot of the valley to the head, there was not a man in the entire turnout who expected to find good going. And not one of the number was disappointed. There was a mud hole on the lower road, which began where the road runs down to the stream, and which extends to the head of the valley. The distance to be travelled along this route was cut to the minimum by the guides, who led a way across a meadow before striking the mud. It was deep and very slippery and the men and officers had all they could do to keep in the line. But this was not all that was coming to the soldier. After a few hundred yards upon this kind of road, the guide was observed to enter a field which was away below where the twinkling lights told of the camp. Below a Chinese shack the order went back, "Forward by File," and the guide plunged in to a seeming labyrinth of kaunas, all starting from the back of the house. For more than five hundred yards it was tramp the ridge between two patches, with the danger of slipping down imminent. Some of the more heavily laden men did slip into the morass which bounded the straight and narrow path which had to be trodden. It was only at the end of this precarious footing that a climbed fence let the men into the enclosure where stood the tents prepared for their entertainment. There was little wanting when the men finally arrived at their temporary homes, for the squads which went out in advance had the ground covered with clean dry straw, the lights and fires going and a great pot of hot coffee ready for the men whose tramping had tired them out completely. There was no other ration for the evening meal, for the men did not take kindly to hard bread at first, and some even grumbled against the strength of the coffee.

Once in quarters the men began to enjoy themselves and they did not let up until reveille. There were guitars and taro patch fiddles, concertinas and mouth organs, and all were going almost as soon as the men had their belts and guns in the corners of the tents. There was as much of comfort as was possible in the men's quarters, and the orders for all lights out was very late in finding forced acquiescence. All the night through, with the driving of the rain against the canvas, and the hum of the busy cooks, for there were even men who wanted something hot for their good, there came a sound of revelry, and the rules were not too closely observed in this respect, for the men were supposed to be out for enjoyment.

It did rain, for the site of the camp was close to the head of the valley and all night long the moonlight went out as the sheets of wind-driven water fell against the tents. But there were few men who got outside into the wet, and they were usually provided with ponchos.

When the sound of reveille rang through the camp it was to wake a sleepy and tired crowd of young men. They had more than their stunt in the hard muddy march, and they began to feel it. "I can't get 'em up," sounded up and down company streets, reached against the mountain sides and then the private and the corporal who is worse and even the captain, the worst of all, were awakened and the life of the day began soon after 5:30 in the morning.

It was to be a busy day and there was a deal of preparation for it. In almost every company there had been an addition made to the ration, and the scenes along the company streets were interesting. Capt. Sam Johnson had been claiming for the past two weeks that he would give to his men a treat in the form of pancakes. So it was that he sent out a polished plate of boiled iron which was so arranged that a fire beneath it made it an ideal place for the baking of hot cakes. There was maple syrup too and the supply was so ample that Capt. Johnson did not allow any of his friends to go without breakfast, if his voice could reach them.

There was the usual getting together for the morning battalion drill, and the turnout here showed effectively. The first battalion had 162 men and the second 165. This made a very good showing as the men were put through their paces in field movements, little work with the piece being brought in. This limbering up, which took place at about 9:30 o'clock, was the lowest and least interesting for the gathering audience for the later maneuvers, while the more necessary work, the setting of the targets, was going on several hundred yards up the hillside, a squad being engaged in planting the posts for the muslin. All was in readiness when the hour of 10 o'clock arrived, and the men were sent out in the line of battle.

The targets took the form of a line of muslin which represented an entrenched force thrown out from a blockhouse, which was represented by a double stretch of muslin four yards long and two yards high. This was at the center of the line, the target being placed right in front of a huge rock which bore the brunt of the fighting. These were quite a distance up the hill, and the range of the fire was always elevated. Owing to objections raised the field pieces of the regiment were not taken out to the camp and so the engagement took the form of an ordinary infantry attack upon an entrenched position, where the fire of the enemy must be smothered to secure any advance to the rifle pits.

The first rise of the hill from the plain, upon which was located the camp, gave a distance of some 700 yards to the targets, there being a second valley before the main ascent was reached. This taken with the general contour of the hills, gave an excellent opportunity for a flanking movement, and this was the plan decided upon. The extreme right wing was given to Major Zeigler, with Companies F, G, Captain Johnson, and E, Captain Nahora Hipsa, Major Camara, with his battalion, composed of G Company, Captain Wilcox, B Company, Captain Winant, and C Company, Captain Gonzales, took care of the extreme left, while the center was carried by Colonel J. W. Jones with Company A, Captain Clements and H, under command of Lieutenant Travens.

The assault was made from each side at the same moment, the firing beginning from the left, where the ascent of the hill was made in company front extended order, and the first firing was in volleys by companies. On the right the same time the battle was on by the two companies firing as battalion and there was not one minute difference between the time of the beginning of the fire all along the line. Starting with volleys fire, the battalions would rise and rush ahead ten paces and fall, fire again and repeat the tactics of advance. This was done to test the firing at the various ranges, the officers watching the effect of the fire with glasses.

When the range had been cut down from 700 yards to in the neighborhood of 250, there was platoon firing at will, those to observe the work of the men on the command. Finally the right flanking party got within 100 yards of the targets but owing to the lanterns there could be no assault, and the rest of the time was spent in further practice shots at targets.

There was unanimous approval on the part of the Colonel commanding and his staff of the work of the men in firing, and when later the target was taken from the block house and found to be bored full of holes, some fired by the flanks, the range being shown by the musketry, the verdict of approval was added to in the matter of marksmanship as well.

In the volleys the detachment under Major Zeigler showed superior form, though Major Camara's men did better at the end, steadying down wonderfully. Best marksmanship seemed to be that of the latter battalion. The volume was reached in firing at will by the two main companies in the center of the line, that of the right being rather ragged. Altogether there was little to be desired in the matter of handling the men. There was supposed to have been ten rounds to the men of ammunition served, but actually there was nearly twenty rounds.

CANADA'S ROYAL VISITORS.



DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

CLOSING SESSION OF GREAT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Considerable routine business was transacted at today's session of the Triennial Episcopal convention, a new missionary bishop was elected, and in the House of Deputies there was an animated debate on the proposition to change the name of the church. This question did not come up as a direct issue, but on a motion to concur with the House of Bishops in creating a joint commission to which the subject should be referred. There was much division of sentiment in regard to the matter. A proposal to refuse to consider the question in any form was strongly supported, but this, it was argued, would fail to show proper respect to the House of Bishops. Finally, the reference of the subject to a joint committee was agreed upon. No further action will be taken until the meeting of the general convention in 1904.

The House of Deputies unanimously elected Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City to be missionary bishop of North Dakota. The Huntington amendment to article 10 of the constitution, which was adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies, was non-concurred in by the bishops.

The rooms of the Women's Auxiliary were closed this evening in respect to the memory of Honorary Secretary Mrs. Mary A. E. Twine, of New York, whose funeral was held from St. Luke's church.

There was a reception at the Japanese mission this afternoon and tonight, Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, addressing a missionary meeting at the Cathedral church of the Good Samaritan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The Triennial convention of the Episcopal Church of America, has adjourned sine die. The next convention is to be held at Boston in 1904.

The day was a busy one in both houses, most of the time, however being taken up in the discussion of matters which were not definitely decided. It was

"The First Hebrew Congregation" of Honolulu was formally launched as a permanent organization at a meeting of some thirty prominent Jewish citizens held at Progress Hall, yesterday afternoon. The constitution and by-laws were read and adopted and the new association will probably apply for corporation papers some time this week.

S. Ehrlich presided as chairman at yesterday's meeting and L. Matthews acted as secretary until the permanent organization was formed.

The purpose of the new organization is the holding of regular religious services and for acquiring ground for a cemetery, to be maintained by the members of the society. The society is to be also charitable in its work, and will care for sick, and do such other charitable acts as the board of managers may decide. The need of such an organization has long been felt by the Jewish citizens of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, and the meeting yesterday closed with the feeling that this want is now to be supplied. For a time such meetings as are required for religious purposes and otherwise will be held in Progress Hall, the next meeting to be held the coming Sunday.

The permanent organization was effected yesterday by the election of the following officers:

President, S. Ehrlich, of the Pacific Import Co.; vice president, Fred Stern; treasurer, Eli Peck, of the Peck Draying Co.; secretary, J. Harmon Levi, of the New York Book Supply Co.

The present membership numbers about forty, and all Hebrews are invited to attend the meeting on Sunday.

agreed to make Honolulu and Cuba missionary districts, and to create the missionary district of Salina out of the diocese of Kansas. The house failed to concur, however, in the proposed setting aside of a portion of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., as a missionary district. The election of Rev. Cameron Mann as a missionary bishop of North Dakota was concurred in by the House of Bishops. Both houses agreed to the report of the committee on the proposed Huntington amendment to article X of the constitution. This action virtually relegates the matter to the next general convention. On the adoption of the report, Dr. Huntington said he would now leave the younger men the continuance of the fight he had begun.

Agreements were reached by the two houses on several minor matters, the usual resolutions of thanks were passed. The closing exercises of the convention were impressive. The bishops, all in their robes of office, and preceded by Dr. Samuel Hart, secretary of the House of Bishops, and Rev. C. L. Hutchins, secretary of the House of Deputies, marched in procession into the church. As they walked up the main aisle the vested choir of Trinity and the congregation joined in the singing. The bishops were seated on the platform inside the chancel, and prayer service was conducted by President Lindsay of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doan of Albany then called for a contribution to be applied towards reducing the deficit in the general missionary fund. The amount given was not announced, but it was very liberal. The triennial pastoral letter was read by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, and benediction was pronounced by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, and the convention adjourned sine die. Many of the bishops, presbyters and lay delegates will remain in California for some time visiting places of interest, but the majority will depart at once for their homes.

beam and 16 feet draught, with engines of 250 horsepower, calculated to give a speed of twenty knots. Four destroyers of 351 tons and twenty-nine knots speed are also being built at that yard, while at the Kure dockyard six torpedo boats of 132 tons and twenty-nine knots are in course of construction.

The armor and steel plant now being established by the Japanese government is estimated to cost \$1,687,322 to be completed in five years.—Chronicle, Oct. 11.

QUIET CHURCH WEDDING.

Miss Marie Jenkins and Llewellyn Gay Happily Married.

Mr. Llewellyn Gay and Miss Marie Jenkins were united in marriage Saturday evening at St. Andrew's Cathedral, in the presence of about two hundred friends and relatives. Rev. Mr. Kitcat officiated, and J. C. Jenkins, the father, gave the bride away. She was attended by Miss Eva Jenkins, her sister, as maid of honor, and by Miss Edith Gay, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid. The groom was attended by R. J. Taylor and Vivian Richardson. Wray Taylor played the wedding march, "Lohengrin," and also "To Promise Me."

The bride wore white organdie, trimmed in white satin ribbon and applique. Her bridal veil was of embroidered tulle. Following the ceremony the wedding guests were entertained at the home of the bride's brother in Nuuanu Valley.

EARL RUSSELL.

He is Once More Free and Will Soon Marry.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Earl Russell, who in July was sentenced by the court of the House of Lords to three months' imprisonment for bigamy, was released from Holloway jail early this morning. Earl Russell is in good health.

The application of Countess Russell to make absolute her decree of divorce will be heard on October 28. In the event of the application being granted, it is announced the Earl and Mrs. Somerville will be married a few days later.

GOLD MINES OF A QUEEN

How Sheba's Ruler Obtained Her Wealth.

MORE than 1,500 miles to the north of Cape Town, in the land over which Livingstone made his famous march when Africa was yet an unexplored waste, and near the Zambesi river, is supposed to be the site of the famous mines from which the Queen of Sheba derived her vast wealth of gold, and it is from this country that Captain Whittle, formerly of the South African Horse, came first to England, and thence to Honolulu. He is now in the city for a short stay, and will resume his voyage around the world on the next steamer leaving for New Zealand and Australia. In command of a squadron of the South African Horse, recruited at Cape Town from among colonials, and men who are always seeking adventure, Captain Whittle accompanied the members of a gold mining concession which had for its field of labors the country known as Mashonaland. For five years he and his command remained in the jungle combating malaria, and although supposed to be horse troops, the men performed most of their duties on foot. The climate has a bad effect on horses, and few that are taken into the jungle come out alive. They are attacked by a sort of fever which generally proves fatal.

It is in this country of wonders, full of lions, elephants, crocodiles and other game, that hunters go thousands of miles into unexplored lands to kill, and few that are taken into the jungle come out alive. They are attacked by a sort of fever which generally proves fatal. It is in this country of wonders, full of lions, elephants, crocodiles and other game, that hunters go thousands of miles into unexplored lands to kill, and few that are taken into the jungle come out alive. They are attacked by a sort of fever which generally proves fatal.

Another interesting feature which the writer saw, was that described in Rider Haggard's "Allan Quatermain." The caves which are described by the fanciful writer were explored by him. Their appearance is that of artificial improvement, although they are natural caves, some of which are of a length not ascertained by any of the party. He also saw the original of "Allan Quatermain," who is a South African hunter, a man of title.

What gives archaeologists the impression that this was once land ruled by the Queen of Sheba, is an account of a similarity of names. For instance, there is a river there called the Sabi river, which is now generally believed to be a contraction of Sheba.

Gold mining in Mashonaland is fraught with difficulties which make it an expensive undertaking. The officer states that no dependence can be placed on the natives of the region to work the mines. Everything had to be transported at great expense, the armed horse were paid five shillings a day and found, and railways were not to be thought of seven or eight years ago. The malaria has to be fought at all times, but even with all these terrors before them, recruits among the adventurous class were always to be found. When the horsemen first appeared among the natives of Mashonaland they were believed to be centaurs, and the question was asked whence they had been driven. Often the men were compelled to live on maize and the flesh of oxen, which is not the most palatable, and they were beset on all sides by lions, and where swollen streams and rivers were encountered, by crocodiles with a penchant for human flesh, especially that of the natives. The men were barefooted and some of their arms had to be made of iron.

Now the railways open up the country to within 200 miles of the Zambesi, and stretches of railway are being laid at intervals, soon to be connected in one great railroad extending from the Cape to Cairo. Gold mining will then be more profitable, as the country can be more readily exploited. There is there in quantities, but it is difficult to make profitable at present.

Hunting was a great pastime among the men of the command. There were plenty of antelopes, or elands, all of the horned species, and none with antlers. Lions were plentiful, while the rhinoceros and elephant herds were fast disappearing. South of the Zambesi it was estimated that only a few herds had survived the onslaughts of native and white hunters. As a result, ivory has gone upward in price. The lions often attacked the men. In the case of their dispatch, bearers, one or two were attacked and eaten. These men rode one horse and led another. After these catastrophes, an order was issued whereby the dispatch bearers went two by two. It was found that the lions only became man-eaters when they became old and could not bring down their accustomed game, as in their young days.

The officer and a companion once lay in wait for lions near the carcass of a horse which was badly decomposed. The smell was so strong that two lions came upon the two men from behind, but did not attack them, as the odor from the horse evidently confounded their scent of the live men. One of the lions stood almost over the officer, and when he turned suddenly to rest his elbow on which he had been leaning he was startled at gazing directly into a pair of eyes, unmistakably those of a wild beast. The lion was as much startled as he, and ran away with such rapidity that no shots could be taken. The men moved later into a small enclosure where they could watch the carcass. The lions came to it, and as it was dark could not be seen. The lions began eating the carcass, and a couple of shots were fired, one striking home. The men did not dare go out, and proposed to wait for daylight. Finally they tired of this and decided to go outside, when a lion leaped into the

HIS LIFE THREATENED

EXPERIENCE OF A TROOPER IN THE EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Incident Occurred When the Regiment Was at Camp Charleston and Narrowly Escaped a Fatal Ending.

The chief bugler of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry in the stirring days of the civil war was Thomas J. Patton, who now lives, at 70 years of age, in Urbana, Ohio. As in the case of many others his life was threatened in after years by the results of an almost forgotten accident. While his regiment was at Camp Charleston, Mr. Patton was thrown from his horse, sustaining a sprained ankle and the fracture of three ribs. In an interview just published by the Champaign Democrat, of Urbana, he says:

"It was almost eleven years ago that I was stricken with partial paralysis, the result of my fall at Camp Charleston. I lost my appetite, my kidneys were affected and I was confined to my bed under medical treatment. The disease affected my right hand so that I could not lift it. I suffered an almost entire loss of memory and could not talk except with great effort."

"But you seem well and hearty now," said the reporter. "How did you regain your health?"

"I am well and hearty," answered the veteran. "It came about in this way. Four years ago I read in a newspaper of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased some. They are the best medicine in the world. Not only did they help my paralysis but they built up my health in every way. Since taking them I have not been troubled with catarrh, from which I had before been a constant sufferer. I feel better and brighter now than I have for years."

It is a well established fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for partial paralysis, but for locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, anæmia, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all drug-gists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 15TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 24 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2591

enclosure. The hunters fled, and on returning at daylight, found their cavalry coats ripped to shreds. Had they remained inside they would probably have been killed, as there was no room for combat there.

The Russian Pacific squadron will in the future consist of six battleships, eight armored cruisers, seven seagoing gunboats, two torpedo transports, five torpedo-boat destroyers and a flotilla of torpedo boats. The aggregate displacement of this fleet is 143,534 tons, carrying 24 heavy guns and 666 smaller quick-firers.—Chronicle, Oct. 14.

HAD FIVE HUSBANDS

Defendant In the li Case Was Well Supplied.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Circuit Court was devoid of sensational incidents yesterday, and the case of John H. Estate vs. Kalina Mele pursued the even tenor of its way with but one or two interesting interruptions.

In the morning, while Mr. Magoon, attorney for the plaintiff, was examining a native witness he had occasion to stop her answer before the court interpreter had been given a chance to explain the remark. Judge Gear immediately told the attorney to permit the witness to testify, and when Mr. Magoon explained that he answer was not responsive and totally irrelevant, the court said:

"You haven't any right to hear in native at all, any more than the court or the other attorneys. If the witness' answer was of some benefit to your case you might not want to stop her. This disadvantage over the court and attorneys is likely to lead to abuse, and you must wait until the answer is interpreted, that no unfair advantage may be taken."

By the testimony of Keka, a witness for plaintiff on rebuttal, the interesting fact was disclosed that the defendant had had five husbands during her lifetime. She, Kalina Mele, is still a well preserved woman of about sixty, and her present husband is her present husband. The last named is her present husband.

The case will probably go to the jury today. The plaintiff's evidence in rebuttal is nearly all in and the jury and looks as if she might outlive several of the defendants. A postponement would have been taken but for the fact that the term ends Monday evening, and the trial must be finished before that time.

GREELCK'S BOND RAISED.

Albert Greelck, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for the theft of sundry kegs of beer, was captured by Captain Flint on board the bark Sirene yesterday morning just as she was about to sail. The evening before he had been released on bail furnished by his attorney, F. M. Brooks, and by two of Greelck's friends, and he had been repaid the \$500 bond only upon forcible urging. Greelck was placed in a cell and the high sheriff thereupon applied to Judge Gear, through Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, to have the bond increased to the original amount, \$1,000.

The affidavit of Harry Flint, upon which the application for an increase was based is as follows:

"This morning at 8 o'clock while searching the German bark 'Sirene' for stowaways, said bark being scheduled to sail at 9 o'clock for a foreign port, I discovered Albert Greelck hidden away in the forepeak, almost completely concealed under a pile of empty kegs.

"I ascertained that he boarded the bark this morning at 5 o'clock with his trunk containing clothes. He begged hard to be allowed to get away on the vessel, and offered me money if I would allow him to do so.

"Knowing that he was charged with larceny, and believing that he intended to depart from this Territory and not stand trial upon said charge, I took him into custody."

Captain Flint was placed on the stand when the matter was called up before Judge Gear in the afternoon, and related the facts as stated above. Attorney Brooks then put the defendant upon the stand to explain his action. Greelck testified that he had no intention of running away, and had gone aboard the Sirene to see a friend off. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "I am innocent of this charge and see no reason why I should run away. I never offered Captain Flint money to let me go, but only so he wouldn't bother my friend. I intended to go to the captain and come back with the keg."

"What were you doing in the forepeak?" questioned Mr. Cathcart.

"The man I was seeing off was staying there."

"Didn't you have your trunk along?"

"No, sir; it is in my house."

"How about that friend of yours?" asked the Court.

"He worked alongside me in the brewery; I had known him for about two months."

"Do you know Captain McCarthy?" asked Mr. Cathcart.

"No."

"Did you pay him or any man five dollars last night to help you aboard a vessel?"

"No, I didn't pay any man anything."

"Did you offer Captain Flint any money?"

"Well, I told him not to bother my friends, and said to him, 'Do you want a few dollars?' He said, 'No, you can't bribe me.'"

"Have you any friends here?" asked the Court.

"Lots of them; I am offered work tomorrow."

"Well, I guess you had better go to them, and have them dig up \$500 more."

BROOKS' RECOGNIZANCE.

Attorney Brooks then called up the case of Charles Johnson, indicted by the grand jury for larceny, and asked that the man be released on the same bond, \$100, as he had given before, as he was a poor man with a large family to support.

"I'd like to ask that you accept my recognizance in this matter," said Mr. Brooks.

"Yours?" replied the judge, while every one smiled.

"Yes, your Honor; Judge Humphreys always accepted it in these small cases."

Mr. Cathcart said he had no objection, and Judge Gear thereupon accepted Brooks' bond, with the remark that he guessed it was worth a hundred dollars.

OBJECTS TO ORPHEUM SALE ORDER.

A motion to vacate the order made by Judge Gear in the sale of the Orpheum was filed by the defendants yesterday.

It is alleged, among other things, that the order submitted by plaintiff had been

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE OLD KAAHUMANU STONE BARRIER

THE stone wall which has just been removed from Sam Allen's frontage on Wilder avenue, had an interesting history. It was the surviving remnant of the great coral barrier which Queen Kaahumanu caused to be built between Punchbowl and Punahou about the year 1830. The object of the structure was to keep cattle grazing on the plains from intruding upon the cultivated region towards the mountains. As one of the Punahou boys of a subsequent day, Curtis J. Lyons used to climb the wall on his way from the missionary settlement to the hills. So did many others among our older citizens.

The wall was built mainly by prisoners. Going "on the reef" originally meant what it would naturally imply—not a penal residence in the Iwilei district. Prisoners were sent to the reef beyond Kakaako or Waikiki and made to cut soft coral blocks such as were used for buildings and fences. Such blocks still appear in the Kawaiahua structure, in the ancient paragonage back of it and in the old house of government next door to the Postoffice and

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

MONSIEUR ANTOINE VIZZAVONA, the French Consul, has just received advices from Paris of a formula which French savants believe may cure or stay the ravages of leprosy. A doctor who says that it may be efficacious in the treatment of leprosy, used it in the treatment of gangrene with success. It is a simple remedy, nothing more nor less than a solution of permanganate of potassium, in which bread-crumbs are soaked for application to the diseased parts.

M. Toffin, of Paris, who sends the formula to M. Vizzavona, is anxious that the simple remedy be given a trial in Honolulu amongst lepers in the early stages of the disease. He intends experimenting on lepers in Europe and desires to compare results. In case the Board of Health here will permit experiments to be made. In his letter to Consul Vizzavona, M. Toffin writes: "Not over eighteen months ago I had for a friend a young doctor, whose professional ability would have gained for him an early reputation in the medical world, had he not met death through an accident. One evening while in conversation with a few friends who had met at my house, he referred to a wonderful cure which he had made some time before on a patient suffering from gangrene. To stop flesh decomposition

disapproved by defendants and that this fact was concealed from the presiding judge, by Hatch & Sillman, attorneys for leprosy, and that his signature was obtained under a misapprehension.

It is further alleged that the order does not conform with the oral decision of Judge Gear, and also that it imposed compound interest upon the defendants, contrary to law. It is also stated that the order for the sale of the property is absolute instead of conditional, as provided in the original decree.

The affidavit of J. S. M. Ballou is attached to the motion, stating the facts alleged above in detail.

WANTS HIS CHILDREN.

Charles A. Brown has filed an application with the court to have him temporary charge of his children, George L. Brown and Francisco Hyde B. Brown. The petition alleges that Nov. 18, 1898, Irene B. Brown, his divorced wife, was appointed guardian of the children, and has since the appointment been married to Carl Holloway. That she now proposes to take a trip to California to be gone several weeks, and though he has asked to be allowed to take charge of the children during her absence, she has refused the desired permission, and will leave the children in the care of children. Brown asks for an order to be allowed to see the children, and that he be appointed temporary guardian during her absence.

COURT NOTES.

A formal motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Kapiolani Estate vs. Beck & Co.

Maria Rosiga has asked that she be appointed guardian of her minor children.

Sunday School Organization.

As many people are denied the privilege of attending the Sunday schools owing to circumstances which they cannot control, and would be willing to attend if some way presented itself, the First Methodist church has organized a Sunday School Home Department and invites any one to join the class, as it will also be termed. Thirty minutes a week devoted to the study of a lesson is all that is required of one to become a member of this new department. Those desirous of becoming members of this department should address their applications to "Home Department of the Sunday School," P. O. Box 100, Honolulu. The necessary literature will be furnished to all members.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

they were material for the fence which fronted the "Hale" on Merchant street. Kaahumanu's wall came from "the reef." It is an interesting fact that many of the prisoners who built it were serving time for religion's sake. After the natives had cast down their idols and been converted, they turned against all forms of idolatry with the zeal of new proselytes. When the Roman Catholic worship came in, the chiefs mistook the use of images for idolatry and threw a great many Catholics into prison. The labor which went into the Kaahumanu wall included theirs.

Years afterwards when Curtis Lyons went into the Survey office and laid out the streets on the plains he named the thoroughfare which ran alongside the great wall, Stonewall street. Later King Kalakaua, who owned the site of the present experiment station at the corner of Makiki street and Wilder avenue, wanted his grandfather's name—a jaw-breaker of several syllables—attached to the highway instead, but Mr. Lyons made no change. Finally the interior office named the street after S. G. Wilder—and "Wilder avenue" stuck.

The final disappearance of the good Queen Kaahumanu's wall is due to the street widening order of the Board of Public Works.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

he had used permanganate of potassium in solution—twenty grammes to a quart of water—had washed and cleansed the sores with the solution, had applied compresses saturated with it for a whole day, and on the second day he was able to take off part of the decomposed flesh by the aid of bread-crumbs soaked in the solution. By continuing the application of compresses he removed all the dead flesh in a few days, which owing to the permanganate's decomposing action came off readily. Then the sores began to heal quickly. "We asked him whether permanganate of potassium could cure leprosy as well as gangrene, and he replied: 'I have a strong conviction that leprosy in early stages will yield to a permanganate of potassium treatment, as the solution in this case might be made stronger than that used for gangrene. Permanganate of potassium is the most powerful antiseptic known, having a cauterizing effect, and if properly used can effect astonishing cures, but, being so simple, is seldom used.'

"As soon as a case of leprosy becomes manifest through small, shiny spots on the skin, one must wash the affected parts with the solution and apply compresses. If scales begin to appear over the spots they are to be cleansed with bread-crumbs soaked in the solution to take away the scales, and one must go to the quick, if necessary."

NEW RULES FOR FEDERAL COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Federal court held two brief sessions yesterday, morning and afternoon. At the morning session the petition of C. T. Anania for discharge from bankruptcy was received, and the day for hearing fixed for November 18th.

The Grand Jury did not report during the day but considered the charge of slavery made by Judge Kates, and heard numerous witnesses in their investigation. High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Chillingworth presented the evidence to the Grand Jury. It is quite probable that a final report will be made some time today. One of the cases to be reported upon will be that of Contractor Campbell.

At the afternoon session the court adopted two new rules of practice, as follows:

No. 126.—In all civil actions tried by a jury, where the United States is not a party, each party shall deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of \$4, being the amount of the fees of the jury for said day; upon the finding of the verdict, the party in whose favor said verdict shall be found, shall through said clerk, pay the fees of the jury, and shall tax said fees in his cost bill as costs against the losing party. The funds deposited by the losing party shall upon the coming in of the verdict be returned to him by the clerk.

No. 127.—In all actions, suits and proceedings in said court which are commenced by the filing of a verified complaint, whether a verified complaint be required by the rules of Court or not, it shall be the duty of the opposing party to verify his answer or other pleading in bar.

Wailuku a Poor Show Town.

The show business is dead in Wailuku, so dead that nothing less than a three ring circus with a complete menagerie including a large band of freshly imported okapis can revive it. Last Saturday night a fairly good show was given at the Skating Rink by an enterprising young man, but it met no support from the "four hundred" of Wailuku. The reason for this is that some months since the Tennessee darters got up an entertainment in Wailuku which was so utterly tame and insipid that people are now afraid to venture out after night to attend any show given by local talent.—Maui News.

The first salmon ever caught in the waters surrounding these islands, was found in the fishmarket today by Market Inspector Berndt. It was caught by a native Wednesday night, and is a fine specimen, two and a half feet long. It was caught by Mr. Berndt and added to the collection which he will soon send to Washington. Two other new specimens, the kawela and a small fish, the name of which is not known, have also lately been discovered by Mr. Berndt.

BIG DEMAND FOR PALMS

Government Nursery Supplies All Requests.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Yesterday was the second distribution day of plants at the Government Nursery on King street under the recent order of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Nursery opened last Monday for the first distribution this fall and nearly a thousand plants were given away upon the orders countersigned by Wray Taylor. The demand for plants was almost as large yesterday, and the gardener, C. J. Austin, and his assistants were kept busy removing plants from the pots.

The greatest demand at present is for palms of the royal and date varieties. As this is the season of the year when they will thrive and as the rainy season is soon to set in, householders are anxious to lay in a big supply of the tropical beauties so that by next spring they will have their palms well up from the ground. Next in the demand are trees generally termed wind-breaks such as the grevillea, or silver oak, and the eucalyptus. Both these varieties are hardy specimens and make an effective barrier against the wind. They are valuable not only as wind-breaks for keeping heavy gusts off residences, but they also prevent the wind from bearing down too heavily on small plants and shrubbery. Iron-wood shoots are also quite liberally asked for and not a few poincianas. A large number of California lemon shoots were also given away. Mr. Austin is having considerable success with the California varieties of lemons and limes and they are now being sought after.

The only thing which the nursery is not able to supply in quantities are varieties of fruit trees. These are obtainable only in limited number. Shade trees are asked for and can generally be supplied. Much care is being taken in the starting of the shade trees known as the Parakee African, which is similar to the poinciana, forming a huge umbrella-shaped top, the branches covering a large expanse of ground.

Everything at the nursery, with the exception of a few plants in a very small hot-house, is raised out-of-doors. There is little necessity for hot-house work in Honolulu. Very little blight is to be found around the nursery and every portion of it seems to be in a flourishing state.

Mr. Austin is experimenting with a small patch of taro on which oil will be used to ascertain whether it has any effect on the plant. In case the oil makes no bad impression on the plants, its general use will be recommended on taro patches with a view to exterminating the pest which is destroying much of the taro at present.

The nursery is open only on Mondays and Fridays from nine to four, and in order to procure plants, orders must be had from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the Capitol building. One enterprising fruit raiser in Honolulu has just made a proposition to the nursery that he be allowed to take away only a thousand fruit trees of specific varieties, and that the nursery continue to grow them until they are of a suitable size for removal. After that he proposes to raise them for business purposes and dispose of the fruit he expects to pluck from them. The proposition is in effect that the government go to the expense of raising the trees, paying out money to its employees to look after them and then hand them over to the fruit-raiser who will reap the golden harvest. It is not unlikely that his request, when brought to the attention of the Commissioner, will be denied.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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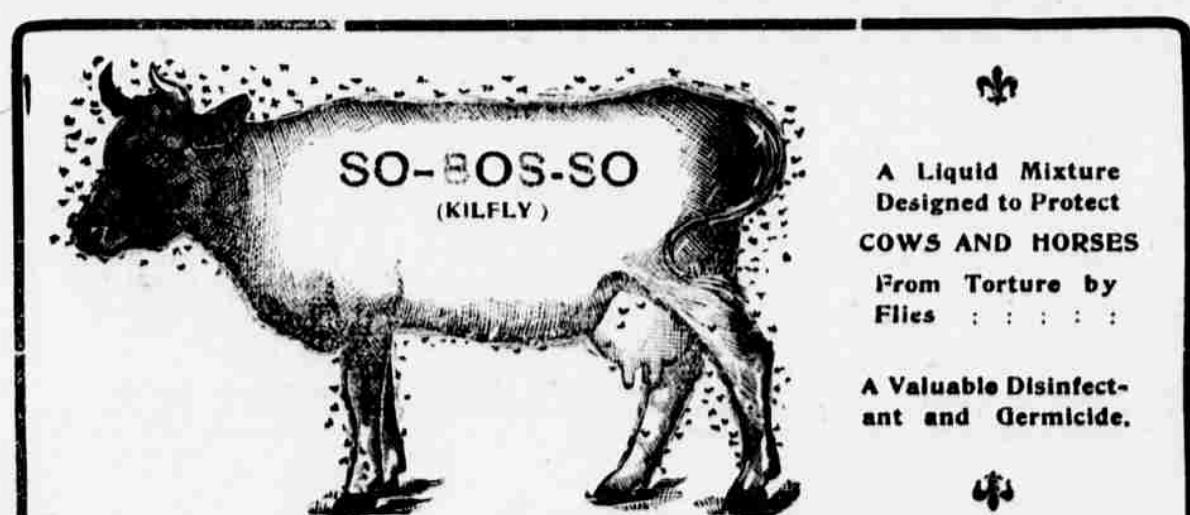
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Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you. Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way. Sufferers from the HORSE FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 29.

Loebenstein run for the Legislature at the special election? "If not why not?"

The volcano, which was warming up awhile ago, seems to want warming over. It apparently needs a hypodermic injection of crude oil.

We advise the next grand jury to condemn the mosquito pest, the warm weather, the poor fishing, the low price of real estate and the Japanese beetle. This course may not suit a political bench but the jury will at least have the satisfaction of condemning something that other people do.

The question is not whether a Sunday field day for the militia involves a sham battle where two sides fire at each other with blank cartridges, or a sham battle where a regiment, aligned as in action, fires ball cartridges at a target or an imaginary foe. Either function is calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of people who observe Sunday as a day of rest and worship and to set a bad precedent.

This has been a great year for vindications. First the House Committee on Elections vindicated Wilcox from the charge, admittedly true, that he had proffered his "sword" to Aguinaldo. Then a packed Grand Jury vindicated the scalawag Legislature and made it look to the casual eye like a collection of plaster-of-paris images over a church door; then the Attorney General, deceived by unchallenged falsehoods, vindicated the blackleg Humphreys, and Humphreys, not to be out of fashion, vindicated Oscar Lewis, jury-stuffer in ordinary to the First Circuit Court. Small wonder that there has been a rise in the price of whitewash.

CORNERED AT LAST.

The efforts of the anti-Dole faction to find something the matter with the schools, the jail, the insane asylum, the boards of public works and health, the police department and with the Governor himself have been coincident with the appearance of every Territorial grand jury. Political judges, hungry for spoils and not disinclining to do small politics on the bench, have directed each jury to every point where, in their opinion, a plea against the Republican Territorial administration could be lodged. Most of these efforts came speedily to grief. Two or perhaps three grand juries investigated the public departments and found them in good condition; yet the political judges kept on and have at last scored a point and succeeded in showing that the asylum for the insane is in poor repair, that some of the patients are not fed at a grill and that others being accustomed to bite glassware are made to drink out of tin cans.

Assuredly these are terrible things and the responsibility upon Mr. Dole is final. That buildings, constructed some decades ago, should grow old, is a defect which ought to have been remedied by an executive order, stopping the march of time. Having become old while the Governor sat by and looked on, it was his clear duty, at any rate, to keep them in repair. True, the native Legislature refused to provide the funds, but what of that? Was it not the absolute moral duty of the Governor to raise the money himself? If he had been American would he not have gone to the Treasurer with a stern face and, wrapping himself in the flag, demanded his money or his life? It is painful and disheartening to have a Governor who waits supinely on legal and constitutional processes, refusing to transcend the vulgar limits of his powers.

Nor is this all! The regimen of the asylum, as we learn from a judicial organ, exposes the Governor to the most scathing criticism. Here are poor, mad people who, after a hearty breakfast and noontide dinner are given an evening meal of hash, bread and bananas. The Governor cannot shirk responsibility for this immoral menu. He knows well enough that there are porterhouse steaks and refrigerated spring ducks in the market. He is aware that coast peas and celery are sold at the stands and terrapin and marrows place at the grocery stores. And yet his callous administration, penniless though it is, declines to buy such things and compels the wards of the Territory to eat as poor meals as those which the Federal government gives to its soldiers and sailors. What a black and damning record.

The tin drinking can is the crowning infamy. Why should not a lunatic who wants to chew glass be given the material? He might, if let alone, become a professional glass-eater and a credit to the Territory. But out steps this misguided Governor, in the persons of the Board of Health, and gives the poor, friendless fellow an uneatable tin can instead. Does not an act like this jar to its foundations the American conscience. Look at it in the face. The madman asks for a thin tumbler and gets a tomato can that would repel a goat. What must Washington think of this? Will not Attorney General Knox pronounce it an ample and stern corroboration of all that he has heard against the local authorities?

We confess it—the political judges have won at last. They have got the Territorial administration by the throat and will, no doubt, do their worst.

A GUNPOWDER SUNDAY.

(From Saturday's daily.)

We think the Governor would act unwisely in letting the Manoa valley Sunday festa go on. The sentiment which opposes military maneuvers and firing on Sunday is not capricious and is in line with the spirit of the Hawaiian Sunday law. That law insists that the Christian Sabbath shall not be used by some people in a way to disturb the peace of others; and we submit that a field day of the militia, where the troops fire ball-cartridges and cannon-shot at an imaginary foe—whether the process is called a sham battle or something else—is a marked disturbance of the quiet which the law permits those who choose it to enjoy.

It should not be forgotten, least of all by the Governor, that this Territory, like all the new American possessions, is on trial before the people of the United States. A panel of false witnesses has sought and is yet seeking, to impeach the moral status of this community, in especial that of the local authorities. As officials and citizens Governor Dole and his friends are the targets of calumny today in half the newspapers of the United States. For why? As the slanderers have it, for infractions of laws for the protection of public morals and for being "un-American;" and yet in the face of it all the Governor proposes to let the military arm of his administration turn Sunday into a day of martial uproar and to put for the moment, what has been called the American Sabbath, on the low moral plane of the European Sabbath.

The argument for this departure both from the spirit of the law and from local and American precedents, does not strike us as even plausible, much less convincing. It is said that the members of the National Guard cannot afford to leave their jobs on week days to do military duty. Has there been any general request for a day off? Would not merchants and other employers be likely to grant one if asked to do so? This office, which employs about one hundred people, would always be willing to excuse its National Guardsmen, if it has any, for the annual field day. So would other offices and stores. But even if objections were raised by the employing class, the secularization of Sunday ought to be resisted on the ground of general principles. It must suggest and excuse, if the militia are to have sham fights Sunday just because its members are employed at other tasks week days, there is no logical reason why there should not be a wide open Sunday for everybody. Why not barbecues? Why not horse racing? Why not barkeepers' picnics and dances at the beach? Why not firemen's tournaments? There are thousands of people who cannot attend such things on week days except at the price of a day's work; and if the only argument for a militia sham fight on Sunday is valid then it also applies to the cases we have mentioned. Formerly, Thanksgiving day, if we remember correctly, was used for field day purposes and as it is near by we see no reason why it should not have been selected this time. The choice of Sunday, it seems to us, was a needless offense to the moral views of the community. To insist upon it will not popularize the Guard in quarters which have, in the past, given it a steady and not unimportant nor unwelcome support.

PLACING THE BLAME.

The Grand Jury found little to criticize in the management of Territorial affairs but for such defects as came under its ban it had no hesitation in fixing the blame. Witness this explicit declaration:

It seems to this jury that if the last Legislature had attended to their duties as public servants, and looked more to the protection of our citizens and the public welfare in general, these facts would not exist.

There is the truth in a nutshell. Instead of providing means of revenue during its sixty day session, the Legislature spent its time quarrelling over Secretary Cooper or Governor Dole, in trying to pass a suspicious street car franchise, in an idiotic controversy over the spelling of the word "forty," in legislating for female dogs and in contributing to adjourn for luau. It wasted time for no other purpose than to compel the Governor to call an extra session wherein the native majority could draw more salary and put up more corrupt jobs.

Had the Legislature been honest and capable it would have remedied the defects in the streets, the asylum buildings and other structures; but public improvements cannot be made without money. The Governor in signing the appropriation bill signified his willingness to have the asylum put to rights and other defects cured, but no general revenue measure, providing the funds, was transmitted to him. He called for it but it did not come. It ought not to have been withheld and would not have been if the Legislature had chosen to make laws rather than to do small and dirty politics.

YACHTING.

Athletics and sport are growing in favor in Honolulu. There is no doubt of it. Two years ago weeks would elapse without a single sporting event to mark their passage; today, every Saturday afternoon has its regular schedule of sports and pastimes and the devotees of baseball, football, yachting, polo, golf and other forms of recreation, take their pleasure simultaneously. Yachting has particularly prospered of late. The maritime spirit was never stronger in Hawaii than it is today. For years the sport of boat sailing was pursued aimlessly and spasmodically, despite the ever prevalent advantages of water, wind and climate which go to make the Paradise of the Pacific a yachtsman's delight. Then, quite recently and perhaps in some measure due to the gentle criticism of mainland Corinthians against our yachting lethargy, the Hawaii Yacht Club was formed and since its organization interest in the sport has advanced by leaps and bounds, until today there is manifest locally a strong and widespread

Interest in yachting. As a result yachting designing in Honolulu is receiving attention and home designers have in hand more orders than ever before in the history of local aquatics.

ON THE TRAIL OF THE RUM FIEND.

The mission of the Wisconsin is full of the material for a stage burlesque. Commander Tilley, in the wilds of Tutuila, was invited with nearly all the other white people in the place to a feast, native or haole we forget which, and he is said to have fallen into the prevailing mode and taken too much of the grog that is red in the calabash. This was not right in Tilley but his excuse was, perhaps, the monotony of life in a far-away island, the custom of feasts and a thirst stimulated by hot weather, mango chutney and the ancient naval precedents.

Watching the orgie from the neighboring thickets were two scandalized gentlemen of the cloth who promptly reported Tilley to Washington. The news, as the dicky bird informs us, reached the Secretary of the Navy just as he was taking his third glass at the banquet of the Gridiron Club and the blow nearly killed him. The Assistant Secretary was there also, indulging in his fourth glass, and the more he thought about Tilley the more indignant he got. Both officials arose late, but when they put their heads together in the fairway under the rotunda of the capitol they quickly reached conclusions. Word was sent to Bob Evans who had just got back from a fishing trip with Grover Cleveland, his nose sadly blistered by exposure to the sharp winds that blow through New Jersey's apple jack orchards; and to still other seasoned admirals and captains. They must all get ready to go to Tutuila and teach poor Tilley the error of his ways. When the Wisconsin was laid off for this duty there was the liveliest kind of hustling to get enough gallons of stores on board to keep down the malaria; but where there's a will there's a way, especially in a no-license port, and in short order the Wisconsin was amply provisioned. It is said that Seattle, near the port of departure, had three dry days following.

And now this organized temperance movement has reached Honolulu and fixed shore quarters in the blue ribbon section of the Pacific Club. Soon it will move on the Rum Fiend in the South Seas with every cask charged and with the Paymaster ready to take on a still heavier load. And then Tilley will catch it. Imagine that court, heavily charged with fizz, examining Tilley for signs of stimulants and frowning upon the empty keg which is to be introduced as Exhibit A. And then when Tilley has been vindicated think of the ward room libations that must follow and the fierce energy with which all hands, from Admiral Evans to the midship-mite will put down the Samoan liquor traffic drink.

Incidentally it takes a bigger court to try Tilley than it does Schley and the cost to Uncle Sam will not fall a nickel short of \$150,000. But the amusement given will not be dear even at that price.

We surmise from the appearance of items like this in the American press that Judge Humphreys is employing his leisure in keeping newspapers posted.

The Governor is the owner, or lessee, or principal stockholder in the Iwilei Company, Limited, which owns an acre of ground environed with a stockade in which are about two hundred cottages or rooms occupied by Japanese scarlet women.

This is not a whit more untruthful than the statements made in Humphreys' brief to Attorney General Knox.

The glorious work of running the schools into debt so that adult Asiatics may learn enough of the English language to enable them to compete in trades and business with white men, gets a tentative support from the grand jury, but we cannot observe much enthusiasm elsewhere for this un-American reform.

The work of the Hawaiian Board, as exhibited at Central Union Church yesterday, has been thorough and beneficial. Its influence is felt in every part of the islands where there are people to be educated and Christianized.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

October 15—Jos. Akina and wife to Otaga Tokuchi et al. apiana 1 of Kul. \$28, Hialeka, Waimae, Kauai. Consideration, \$1,350.

S. K. Kane and wife to R. R. Berg. portion of grant 1656, Papeaahu, Hialeka, Maui. Consideration, \$18.

W. Walters to C. H. Atherton, lots 1 and 2, block 7, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$4,000.

October 19—Amos Laulima to D. P. Hoalapa, Tr. interest in R. P. 784, Kul. 2654, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

Esther Kamae and husband to H. K. Alapala, portion R. P. 75, Kul. 2741, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$200.

Chin Koh Lin to F. J. Rapozo, portion Kul. 1129, Papea, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$950.

Fanny Strauch, Tr. and husband, to J. H. Schnack, interest in apiana 4, R. P. 2317, Kul. 5011, Kailahi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$300.

D. P. Hoalapa, Tr. to Woodlawn Fruit Co., Ltd., R. P. 784, Kul. 2654, Alea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

October 21—Virginia E. Lynch to Kailahi, R. P. 3218, Kul. 5623, Pohakunui, Waihehu, R. P. 6529, Kul. 2533, Kalaupapa, Waihehu, Maui. Consideration, \$5.

Anton Barro to A. Bahiste, patent 48, Kaupahu, Hanalei, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1,600.

Charles S. Desky and wife to Francisco de S. P. Cura, lot 9, block D, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$225.

Ah Yuen and husband et al. to L. R. Crook, grant 385, Kamaole, Lulu, Maui. Consideration, \$500.

Alona et al. to L. R. Crook, 33 1/2 acres land, Papeahu, Hanalei, Maui. Consideration, \$500.

Theo. C. W. Poole to Anna V. Chulkingworth, portion of R. P. 1794, Kul. 1043, Awaialei, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,000.

Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., to R. Rycroft, piece of land, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

HACKFELD'S WHARVES

Injunction is Not Expected by Mr. Boyd.

Supt. Boyd of the Department of Public Works does not believe that there is any possibility that the work on the big Hackfeld wharf now in process of construction will be stopped by injunction as certain contractors are reported to have threatened. Mr. Boyd stated yesterday that he was wholly within the provisions of the law in allowing Cotton Bros. to do the work, which is really being performed by the Public Works Department, Cotton merely superintending the work for the government.

The law relating to the construction of public works, and providing that bids must be called for when the amount of the contract exceeds \$500 does not apply to this case at all, said Superintendent Boyd yesterday. "If that were true the public Works Department could do nothing at all under such restrictions and its hands would be tied when it came to make any repair or improvement upon a public building or work of any kind."

In this case tenders were asked for the lumber to be used in the wharves, and the contract was awarded to Hackfeld & Co. The bid of Allen & Robinson was a trifle lower, but as we would have had to wait over a month before they could supply the material, and as it was necessary to begin work right away, Hackfeld's bid was accepted.

Cotton Brothers receive a salary for superintending the work, and besides are paid a commission for the use of their machinery and tools. The contract is not different from many others which have been let in the past. "The building of the wharf is made possible only through the liberality of Hackfeld & Co. There are no funds in the treasury or an appropriation for the purpose now, and that firm agreed to advance the money, some \$150,000 to \$200,000, for the use of the government. They are to receive a low rate of interest, and rely upon the first legislature to make the appropriation for their repayment. They are, of course, interested parties and anxious to have the wharves built as soon as possible, otherwise they would not be completed in time for their use. The same offer was made to the Wilder Company when there was talk of a consolidation with the Inter-Island Steamship Company. I was asked if the government could not build the wharves immediately but as no funds were available it was clearly impossible, and I told them that if they advanced the money, the government would make the appropriation at the next session of the legislature. It was the same way in Hilo. Upon our recent visit we were approached and asked to build wharves at once, and when it was seen that that could not be done the parties offered to do the work themselves, of the government would grant the concession, and allow them to collect the wharfage. This offer was refused, as I believe the wharf would more than pay for itself in a few years. The same proposition was made to them, as the one under which Hackfeld wharf is now being constructed, and it may still be accepted in Hilo."

The wharf of the Oahu Railway and Land Company is owned by that company and was built by them under the concession from the government. The company collects all the wharfage and water rents and it is a paying proposition. I believe this new wharf which is being built for the Hackfeld line of boats will pay for itself within four or five years. As soon as these new wharves are completed the Public Works Department will keep a separate account of all monies collected from wharves and waterfront privileges, and show to the legislature just what the profits are each year.

As far as Cotton Bros. are concerned, I believed they were entirely capable of building these wharves, and they were also satisfactory to Hackfeld & Co. Otherwise they would not be allowed to do the work. They come from Oakland, where they built some of the largest wharves. Among others one for the steamer Alameda.

I am certain there is nothing illegal about the work now being done, and the legislature at its next session will undoubtedly reimburse Hackfeld & Co. for the money advanced by them for the construction of these wharves which every one will admit are needed at this time."

MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Rev. R. Wardlow Thompson, director of the Collegian and Theological Institute, cables the following from Shaboug, Bulgaria, to the Journal and Advertiser concerning Miss Stone, the kidnapped missionary:

"The headquarters of Miss Stone's captors is a thickly wooded mountain top near the boundary line of Turkey and Bulgaria. Miss Stone has only light summer clothing and a cotton dress. The brigands refused to allow her to keep her baggage, but let her have a bible. The leader of the band is the notorious Boucho, from the Bulgarian town of Dubnitza. We sent word to Constantinople, pointing out that being private individuals we can't prevent the government from pressing the brigands, also that the ransom is too princely. No such sum was ever before demanded. Usually brigands ask about a \$1,000, and then agree to half. Twenty-five thousand Turkish pounds means two horse loads of gold, and that is more gold than there is now in Bulgaria. Besides, the brigands demand payment in Turkish gold, for which it would be necessary to send to Constantinople. I should not give the brigands the ransom until Miss Stone is safely delivered to us, as they might murder her after the ransom in order to seal her lips forever. We have three theological institute students who were captured in the Stone party. One tells pathetically how he was robbed of money intended to pay for his tuition."

DIED.

HORNER—At Kukulau, Hawaii, October 13, 1901, at 8:30 p. m. Robert Jr., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Horner. Age, 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

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How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,

Kukui, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!
Drink no substitute for
KOMEL
the pure juice of the grape fruit.

CARBONATED ONLY BY THE
**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**
(Limited)
Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.

601 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.
Tel. 71 Main. Island orders solicited.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track for Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24"
gauge, 4 wheels connected, 8 feet 2"
wheel base, 24" wheels, cylinders
10" x 14", side pump and injector,
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,300-
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,
rings and stems, hangers, springs,
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"
gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,
single pony truck in rear, weight 8
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,
cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted
with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.
Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER-
MANENT TRACK, together with fish
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge,
and practically in good working order.
The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-
count of increasing the gauge of roads,
consequently necessitating new rolling
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.
Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Ka-
hului wharf, Maui.

Beautiful Gifts

Just look into our corner win-
dow and see the pretty things.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Sil-
ver, Ornaments, etc. We carry
a large assortment, and our
goods are up to date.

Gurney Refrigerators

In the other window you will
see a display of Gurney Refrig-
erators, the greatest ice saver
made. A Refrigerator (not an
ice box) for \$10 seems very rea-
sonable, does it not.

One dollar and a half a month
for ice is all it will cost you to
run this little beauty.

Jewel Stoves

We cannot close without men-
tioning our Jewel Stoves. You
can purchase one for \$10.50,
which consumes very little fuel
and bakes perfectly. Remember
that we carry extra parts for
all our Stoves, and can do all
the work connected with the
same.

We sell Refrigerators and
Stoves on the installment plan,
and will allow you a fair price
for your old stove or refrig-
erator, regardless of the make.

W.W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS and
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.

Particular attention given to
mail and telephone orders.

GOLDWIN SMITH ILL.

Apprehension Felt on Account of His
Advanced Age.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Prof. Gold-
win Smith, of Toronto, is ill with bron-
chitis, at the Ithaca hotel here. In view
of his advanced age, 75 years, some ap-
prehension is felt in regard to his condition
entertained tonight.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS

In Lahaina and
Wailuku Are
Very Bad.

The Wailuku and Lahaina districts
on the island of Maui are sadly in need
of further appropriations to put the
roads, bridges and public buildings in
the condition they should be. J. H.
Boyd, superintendent of Public Works,
and Marston Campbell, his assistant,
returned yesterday on the Claudine
from a five days' tour of investigation
and they report a frightful condition
of affairs as regards the matters con-
sidered under the supervision of their de-
partment. Mr. Boyd has already planned
ways and means to relieve the most
pressing needs and will ask the next
legislature for large appropriations to
carry on the improvements which are
absolutely necessary.

The results of the visit and the recom-
mendations to be made were told to
an Advertiser reporter yesterday by
Mr. Boyd, who is fully convinced that
stringent measures are necessary to
adopt the plans for improvements, as
outlined by Mr. Campbell and himself.

THE WAILUKU RESERVOIR.

"We reached Wailuku Tuesday," said
Mr. Boyd in recounting the incidents
and purposes of the trip, "and were the
guests of Circuit Judge Kalua while
there. At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning
Mr. Campbell and myself made a
visit of inspection to the reservoir,
which had been reported as needing im-
mediate attention. We found that the
report of the affair had not been exag-
gerated. The cement work all around
the bottom of the reservoir had been
cracked, and there were also large
cracks in the side. By taking a pick
we could easily break through the
cement to the concrete. The trouble
was that sufficiently good cement had
not been used, and the workmen had
failed to tamp the concrete so as to
make the foundation solid. The walls
of the reservoir had been built in sec-
tions, and instead of the whole side be-
ing cemented at one time, there were
joints between, as the concrete did not
overlap each section. Naturally the
crack opened after a while. The bot-
tom also was of clay foundation, and
when the water got to it, it bulged and
lifted the concrete up. We had all these
cracks cemented, and left instructions
to fill the reservoir only to half its
depth, to prevent further damage, until
it can be newly cemented. I shall ask
an appropriation from the legislature
to re-concrete the entire reservoir. It
will cost about \$15,000 to put it in proper
shape. For the present the reservoir
will hold, with the repairs that have
been made. We also found that cement
had been used to connect the joints of
piping, and left instructions to change
this, and use lead. Otherwise the pipes
may break apart any time, under heavy
pressure.

ROADS ARE ABOMINABLE.

"The roads and bridges in the Wailu-
ku district are abominable and it will
take a good deal of money to put them
in proper shape again. How much it
will cost has not been estimated yet.
"The road from Wailuku to Maialaea
is also in bad shape and it will require
an expenditure of \$30,000 to make it as
it should be. The legislature appro-
priated only \$5,000 for the purpose but
that is hardly a drop in the bucket.
The bad state of this road is due to the
washouts of last February, and the
condition of things in the district is
not the fault of the road board, but is
owing to the lack of funds. The road
board has an immense amount of road
to care for, larger than here in Honolu-
lu because it connects so many isolated
portions. The hauling on this ac-
count is expensive.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The court house there is a disgrace
to any ten-cent town in the United
States, the sheriff's office likewise.
The lock-up, it is dignified there by being
called a prison, is unfit for human
habitation, and in fact the condition of
the building and prison is very deplorable.
They lock up prisoners condemned
for serious crimes in the same cell
with drunks and petty offenders, await-
ing trial. The Sheriff (Baldwin) in-
formed me that at times they were
compelled to put from eight to twelve
men in a room eight by seven feet, on
account of there being insufficient room
to lock up the convicted men.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"On Thursday afternoon Judge Kalua
gave a picnic at his residence for Mr.
Campbell and myself, which particu-
larly of the nature of a mass meeting,
when citizens expressed the needs of
their district. The people of Wailuku
asked the intentions of the government
in regard to road improvements, etc.,
and I outlined as far as possible the
policy of the Public Works Department
to do whatever was possible for im-
mediate relief in view of the limited
means at the disposal of the govern-
ment. All necessary improvements are
to be carried out as soon as the money
become available.

BRIDGE PROPPED UP.

"The bridge there is also in need of
attention, but has been propped up,
and is safe for travel, for the present,
at least. It is in better condition than
the bridge at Hilo, as the citizens have
seen to it that it was strengthened.

MAALAEA WHARF DANGEROUS.

"We left Wailuku Friday morning
for Lahaina, and on the way exam-
ined the Maialaea wharf, which we dis-
covered was held up by only half a
dozen piles. The rest are all loose and
worm-eaten. The wharf needs imme-
diate attention, otherwise it is liable
to be washed away. It requires plank-
ing and piling, and this work will be
done as soon as possible. The cost will
be about \$500.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR MAALAEA.

"The lighthouse facilities are no bet-
ter than the light from a public hall,
and is hardly distinguishable from the
lamps of a vehicle. It is dangerous for
the inter-island steamers to land by
that light. We intend to erect a new
lighthouse on steel stands there, fur-
ther inland than the old lighthouse.
It will be higher, however, probably
forty feet above the sea level.

ROAD CONDITIONS.

"The road from Maialaea to the bound-
ary of Lahaina was found to be in a
very good condition. The road from
that point to the bottom of the hill,
towards Olawalu, needs attention, more
especially the last half mile. The roads
in Lahaina proper are in fair condi-
tion, but in the surrounding country
they are no better than those in Wailu-
ku district. The bridges are in a
similar condition.

MASS MEETING AT LAHAINA.

"Friday evening there was a general
mass meeting at the courthouse in the
Lahaina district, in which the assem-
bled citizens were informed of the pol-
icy of the government. They were told
that the government would do all in
its power for the benefit of the district
in the matter of roads and bridges,
and in obtaining pure water for the
residents of the town.

NEW RESERVOIR TO BE BUILT.

"It was the general consensus of
opinion that a reservoir should be
erected in Lahaina, as the water now
used by the residents there is insani-
tary, and contaminated by filth, caused
by stagnant water holes, and the
seepage from cesspools through the
ground to the wells dug by the people
for water purposes. They were as-
sured that their claims and wants
would be laid before the government,
and if possible, the appropriation for
the reservoir of \$30,000, would be made
immediately available for that purpose.

"On Saturday we examined the loca-
tion of the proposed waterworks and
also looked into the complaints of the
people in regard to the contamination
of the water. We found the house-
hold water supply to be worse even
than represented at the mass meeting,
and I believe the government should
use every effort to immediately supply
pure water in this district. The site
of the reservoir was selected on a por-
tion of the Board of Education prop-
erty, known as Lahaina School, and
there is an abundant supply of water,
not only for all the needs of the
town of Lahaina, but also for irriga-
tion of the school premises and plan-
tations.

LAHAINA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The courthouse grounds and public
buildings in Lahaina were thoroughly
investigated and found to be in a very
bad condition, needing the immediate
attention of the government. To neglect
these repairs for another year
would mean an additional cost of from
three to four times the expenditure
required if the work was done now.
The Lahaina wharf and buoys were
found to be in a good condition. It
was ascertained from the residents of
Lahaina, as well as from sea captains,
that the taking of sand from in front
of the government building yard, has
helped to deepen the landing very
greatly.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

"Although the sanitary conditions of
Lahaina are not under the jurisdiction
of the Department of Public Works,
the complaints of residents were so
numerous and prolonged that we were
induced to make an investigation. We
found that in several localities the con-
ditions were no better than in the re-
moted Kewalo district. In fact, the
residents were worse off, as the resi-
dents of Kewalo are provided with water
for household purposes from the govern-
ment mains and artesian wells, while
in Lahaina the residents depend main-
ly upon wells dug within a few yards
of stagnant water pools. Further than
that, the school children have either
drinking water from stagnant water
during the time they are at school, or
else do without until they find their
way to the plantation water supply
after school hours.

"On Saturday evening we enjoyed a
luncheon at the residence of Mr. J. H.
Boyd, who was celebrating in honor
of the twentieth birthday anniversary
of his eldest daughter. A number of
passengers from the Claudine, upon
which we returned, were also his
guests, besides a large number of the
people of Lahaina.

Boyd and Campbell on Maui.

In response to an urgent wireless mes-
sage sent by Sup't. W. E. Bal, super-
intendent of the Wailuku Water Works,
Sup't. Boyd, accompanied by Mr. Camp-
bell, arrived on the Claudine to look
into the damaged condition of the Wailu-
ku reservoir.

It is evident to anyone who examines
the injury that the whole trouble lies
in the fact that the cement lining of the
reservoir was defective, and that no
amount of patching or filling will
cure the defect. The only thing to be
done is to take out the present coat of
cement and put in a coat that will
stand. There is no money in the treas-
ury for this purpose at present. Mr.
Boyd was asked why some of the sur-
plus earnings of the Wailuku and Ka-
hului Water Works could not be applied
to the purpose and he replied that red
tape and the auditor's office stood in
the way of prompt action. The im-
perative need for immediate repairs to
the reservoir will, it is hoped, lead to
early means being adopted to re-cement
the reservoir.—Maui News.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays
river, Cape Colony, conducts a store
typical of S. Africa, at which can be
purchased anything from the proverbial
"needle to an anchor." This store is
situated in a valley nine miles from the
nearest railway station, and about
twenty-five miles from the nearest
town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favor-
ed with the custom of farmers within
a radius of thirty miles, to many of
whom I have supplied Chamberlain's
Remedy. All testify to their value in
a household where a doctor's advice is
almost out of the question. Within
one mile of my store the population is
perhaps sixty. Of these, within the
past twelve months, no less than four-
teen have been absolutely cured by
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This
must surely be a record." For sale by
all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii
Territory.

Care at College Hills.

After carrying the men of the mil-
itia out to the end of the College Hills
extension of the Rapid Transit line, so
far as the road is in shape the company
yesterday began the regular operation
of the line down Kamehameha avenue.
The car which makes the trip runs only
from Wilder avenue to the College hills
end of the road, transfers being given
to the Wilder avenue cars down town.

BLIGHT OF POTATOES

Prof. Sedgwick on
the Pest of
Maui.

MAUI, Oct. 26.—The potato blight,
which is now prevalent throughout
the Kula farming region, is rather pec-
uliar, according to one of the Portu-
guese farmers of Waiakoa. It is a
white scale having an appearance of
fine salt or snow. This white matter
takes possession of the plant during
the night, and when the hot sun of
noontime shines upon it, the stalks
withers up and die. The blight
has been a serious check to potato
culture for two years past. Recently,
no planting has been done in Kula ex-
cept by a few Chinese, on account of
the prevailing drought.

Professor Sedgwick, who has been
at Hulekua ranch during the week,
has been investigating the matter, and
states that it is the regular dry rot,
L. von Tempeky, manager of the
ranch, has promised a piece of land
on which he can experiment and, if
possible, find some remedy for the dis-
ease.

Mr. Sedgwick says that the dry rot
should be described as black, and not
as white, but that the fungus which
finally goes down to the tuber, proba-
bly changes color.

Mr. Sedgwick departs for Honolulu
today, but will soon return to Ma-
kaala, where he has about 5,000 acres in
Kula under cultivation, devoted to corn
and potatoes, 2,000 acres being set
apart for the raising of the latter, and
as this acreage is occupied by small
farmers—Portuguese, Japanese and
Chinese—the government should ren-
der all aid possible to eradicate this
trouble, which has proved too powerful
for the farmers to cope with.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Thursday morning, the 24th, a fatal
accident occurred in the well of the
large Pala camp, some distance below
the mill.

Three Portuguese were at work ex-
cavating, ten or twelve feet below the
surface. They were enlarging the well
from the top of the earth downward,
when a cave-in took place, completely
burying the men. Before assistance
could be rendered, one of the men,
John Teixeira, was smothered to death.
The other two are now at Pala plan-
tation hospital. They were badly bruised
on every part of their bodies. One
of them had a broken jaw and collar,
and the other had his ear nearly
severed from its base, and got a
deep hole in the side of his head. Both
men were so badly injured that there
is doubt as to their ultimate recovery.
Deputy Sheriff Kalama swore in a
coroner's jury which will not meet to
consider a verdict until the condition
of the two men warrants it.

PASTURE FIRE.

On Saturday evening, the 19th, a pas-
ture fire on the Waiakoa side of Kaha-
kula Point, presented a most brilliant
spectacle. It extended three or four
miles in length, and from the road up
the slope of the West Maui moun-
tains to green and moist vegetation.
No serious damage was done, except
the temporary loss of pasture to the
Wailuku Sugar Company. By daylight
Sunday morning the fire had either
burned itself out or been extinguished.

FATHER BOARMAN.

Last evening, the 25th, the celebrated
priest, Father Boorman, gave a lec-
ture in the Wailuku Catholic Church,
before a large audience. His subject
was the "Catholic Church," its au-
thority as the true church having been
granted it by St. Peter, and successively
handed down to the pope of the
present time. He made a most favor-
able impression upon his hearers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recently, in Waiakoa, Kula water
has been selling at the rate of 5 cents
for a 5-gallon tin.

Sunday, the 26th, the steamer Cal-
ifornia arrived in Kahului, from Hon-
olulu, and after taking on board 23,300
sacks of Spreckelsville sugar, sailed
for Delaware breakwater on Wednes-
day night, the 23d.

Rev. Mr. Thwing, of Honolulu, will
preach at the Pala Foreign Church to-
morrow, the 27th.

Arthur D. Baldwin, Esq., is visiting
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bal-
dwin.

Miss W. O. Smith returns to Honolulu
today, after a brief visit to her daugh-
ter, at Hamakua, Oahu.

During the week from an inch to
three or four inches of rain have fallen
in different localities in Central Maui.

THE NEWS OF LAHAINA TOWN

The second meeting of the West Maui
Teachers' Association was held at the
school house on Friday evening, Oct. 18.
Prof. E. H. Carleton was president pro
tem., and Miss A. Z. Hadley performed
the duties of secretary. The records of
the last meeting were read and approved.
Voted that McCurry's Methods be
taught in the schools, and as a supply of
books can be obtained. On motion of
Prof. W. E. Reavis, it was voted that
the temporary officers be made perma-
nent. Voted that at the next meeting
"The Merchant of Venice" be taken up.
Voted that Prof. J. P. Looney be the
leader of the class. Voted that meetings
be held every two weeks. A program
was then rendered as follows: Music, by
three of the Lahaina students; read-
ing, by Rev. J. Weymouth; song, by the
Lahaina boys; paper on "Japanese
Art," by Miss Fanny L. Barker, principal
of the Kindergarten; song, by Misses
Auld and Taylor and William K. Hoopi;
"The Holy Grail," Prof. Looney; instru-
mental trio, reading, "Anglo-Saxon
music," by Miss A. Z. Hadley; song, by the
Lahaina boys; address on interpen-
etration, Prof. Carleton; musical selections.

On motion of Mr. Reavis it was voted
that all persons interested in the work
of the Association be invited to attend the
meetings. Adjourned to Friday evening,
Nov. 1, at 7:30.

Lahaina Seminary is in a flourish-
ing condition and about fifty pupils are
in attendance. The scholars are now
kidded more carefully than in former
years. Special improvements are notice-
able in the departments of chemistry,
physics and language. Further progress

may be expected when the appropria-
tions, made by the legislature, become
available. Several projects are now un-
der consideration. It is expected that a
building will first be constructed and
equipped for the Department of manual
work. Some attention is devoted to the
Agricultural Department. It is hoped
that money for these improvements will
be ready in November. Faculty meetings
are held every two weeks.

Miss Fanny L. Barker held a mothers'
meeting at the Kindergarten on Friday
afternoon, and refreshments were served.
Mr. George Freeland is now ready to
purchase the furniture for the new hotel
near the wharf, and will visit Honolulu
for that purpose.

Work has commenced on Blumark
Stables, in the rear of the Lahaina Sa-
loon.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, who have been
visiting Miss Hadley, have returned to
their home at Hana.

Mrs. Malony, the artist, is enjoying a
short visit in Honolulu.

David A. Hayselden has gone to Hon-
olulu to attend to some business matters.
Mr. Nat Black, the Spreckelsville post-
master, is recuperating in Lahaina.

Mr. Lore M. Vetterless has been ap-
pointed Inspector and Collector for La-
haina, Kaunapali and Kihiti.

The funeral of Mrs. Poepe took place
on Sunday afternoon, at her late resi-
dence on the waterfront. She was in
declining health for several months.

Lahaina has long been famous for its
salubrious climate, but, for some un-
known reason, at present time there are
a number of cases of illness.

IMPOSTERS IN COURT.

Very Damaging Evidence Given
Against the Jacksons.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The hearing of
the charge against Theodore and Lau-
ra Jackson (Ann Odella Diss DeBar)
continued today. The police court was
crowded, a number of women being
among those present, while the police
found it necessary to clear the side-
walk of those who were anxious to ob-
tain admission and hear the most
loathsome testimony ever given publicly
in a London court.

The witness examined today was
Daisy Adams, a young girl, wearing a
red Tam O'Shanter cap, and with her
hair in curls hanging down her should-
ers. She testified that she had been
enticed to London under the promise
of being taught music.

Laura Jackson continued to conduct
the case for the defense. She was
clothed in a soiled drab dress and
toga. The woman evidently had a pow-
erful influence over the Adams girl,
and leaned over the dock and gazed
fixedly at the witness, evidently with
the hope of intimidating her or re-es-
tablishing her hypnotic influence, but
the girl frustrated her efforts.

Mrs. Jackson demanded a chair, and
seating herself in a corner of the dock,
interrupted the witness with irrelevant
questions and objections until the court
ordered her to desist.

The testimony, which was of the
vilest character, related to the indig-
nity which the witness had suffered at
the hands of the male prisoner, while
she was a neophyte of the Ocratie
Unity, under the promise that she
would become a reincarnation of the
Virgin Mary. The witness testified
that she was fully under the prisoner's
influence at the time that she believed
his claims of divine parentage.

At the close of the morning session
Mrs. Jackson demanded of the court
the return of the money taken from
the prisoners by the authorities when
they were arrested, but the court re-
fused to grant her request. Mrs. Jack-
son also referred to William T. Stead's
recent repudiation of any knowledge of
the prisoners, calling him "The re-
doubtable pro-Ber," and said Detec-
tive Inspector Kaime possessed half a
dozen letters which had been written
by Mr. Stead to the accused.

Enterprise for Hilo.

The steamer Enterprise, which came
from the Eastern coast a few months
ago with coal, and subsequently made
a trip to Panama and back under char-
ter to the Panama Railroad Company,
will be extensively overhauled and im-
proved by her new owner, Captain
Matson, of the Spreckels line of ves-
sels sailing to Hilo. The Enterprise
will be the first and only steamer to
ply regularly on the San Francisco-
Hilo route, and in addition to a cargo
of about 3,000 tons freight, will be
able to accommodate numerous pas-
sengers. Captain Frederick Miller,
who was in command of the Associated
Press dispatch boat at the battle of
Santiago de Cuba harbor, and brought
the Enterprise around from New York,
is retained in command. The steamer
is to be furnished with a refrigerating
plant, and modern staterooms will be
added to the vessel, which is compar-
atively new, attractive in appearance,
and said to be exceedingly seaworthy.
The Enterprise may be laid up here
about two months and undergo the pro-
posed alterations. S. F. Chronicle.

POSING FOR EFFECT.

Diss De Barr and Her Husband in
the Dock.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—When the hear-
ing of the charges against Theodore
and Laura Jackson (Ann Odella Diss
DeBar) was resumed in the police
court today, the woman entered the
dock dressed in spotless white. She
placed her hands together before her
face and closed her eyes in the atti-
tude of prayer. The crowded courtroom
was silent. The hearing was devoted
to testimony of the behavior of the
male defendant toward a young woman
who was one of the victims of the
pair. The alleged deceptions were
seemingly accompanied by hypnotic
influence. As the prisoners left the
dock they were hissed by the specta-
tles. Jackson cried "Keep quiet, you
reptiles." The testimony was of such
a character that the London papers
which usually print verbatim reports
of sensational criminal trials, say that
in this instance they are unable to do
so.

MUSSOLINO CAPTURED.

Italy's Notorious Bandit at Last in
the Toils.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The notorious brig-
and Mussolino has been captured after
a fierce resistance, at Urbino. He had
long occupied Calabria, and is credited
with having committed twenty-five
murders. Owing to the sympathy
shown him by the peasantry, he has
always escaped capture, despite the
immense reward of the government of-
fered for his arrest. His career as an
outlaw began two years ago, when he
was liberated from a prison, where he
was to have been confined for life, con-
sidered an unjust imprisonment. He was
to kill the fifteen witnesses who were
responsible for his conviction, and he
is said to have actually de-
patched twelve.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FOR-
CLOSE, AND OF SALE BY
MORTGAGEE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND BY
virtue of a power of sale and other
provisions contained in that certain
mortgage dated the 25th day of July,
A. D. 1900, from Henry Cleveland to
Mrs. Katie Lennox, recorded in the
registry of deeds, Honolulu, Oahu,
Territory of Hawaii, in book 214, on
pages 52, 51 and 55.

Notice is hereby given that the un-
dersigned, Mrs. Katie Lennox, present
owner and holder of said mortgage in-
tends to foreclose said mortgage for
conditions broken, to wit, the non-
payment of interest when due as pro-
vided by said mortgage.

Notice is also hereby given that all
and singular the lands and tenements
and hereditaments hereinafter describ-
ed, being all the land, tenements and
hereditaments intended to be conveyed
by the said mortgage, will be sold at
public auction at the courthouse door,
in the town of Wailuku, Maui, T. H.,
on Saturday, the 2d day of November,
1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Terms cash; deeds at expense of the
purchaser.

The premises to be sold are all that
certain piece of parcel or lot of land,
with the building and appurtenances,
situated at Waiakoa, Kula, Maui, afore-
said, and being a portion of Royal
Patent No. 1385, to Kaula, containing
an area of one acre, and being the
same premises conveyed to the said
Henry Cleveland by deed of E. H. Ke-
kapai, and dated the 18th day of Au-

SUNDAY WILL BE NOISY

At Least That is the Present Talk.

(From Saturday's daily.)

CHAPTER 35.—VIOLATING THE SABBATH. Section 316. Whoever wilfully interrupts or disturbs any religious assembly or assembly for religious worship, whether such offender commit such offense within or without the place of assembly, and whether such offense be committed on the Lord's Day, or at any other time, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding \$15, in the discretion of the court.

Section 317. **ALL LABOR ON SUNDAY IS FORBIDDEN.** excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labor that is needful for the good order, health, comfort or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading or study. Provided, however, that on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning barber shops may be kept open and fresh meat and fresh fish may be sold and delivered; that until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon milk may be delivered, and cattle, sheep and swine may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold, to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving or arriving at port on that day; that the railroads may on Sunday carry passengers to connect with the steamers, and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shore boats may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted, as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the rights of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Section 318. **ALL PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, SPORTS, SHOWS AND GAMES ON SUNDAY ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN,** and no one shall so prosecute or take part in any recreation, amusement, sport or game not of a public character, on Sunday, in such a manner as to interfere with the rights of the community and of each individual to quiet and repose.

Section 319. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 317 or 318 shall, on conviction, be fined not over \$50, or be imprisoned not over thirty days.

Section 320. No person shall serve or execute any civil process on Sunday, or any such service or execution shall be void.

Section 321. Sunday within the meaning of the provisions of this act, is the first day of the week, and includes the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following the same day.

Section 322. No keeper of a virtualing house, restaurant or coffee shop, shall keep his house, restaurant or coffee shop open after 7 o'clock on Sabbath afternoon.

Section 323. Anyone violating section 322 shall be fined, on conviction before any district magistrate, not more than \$100 nor less than \$20 for each offense, in the discretion of the court.

"Camp Roosevelt is the name by which this year's camp of the National Guard of Hawaii at Manoa will be known," said Colonel Jones last evening. "All preparations for the target practice were completed yesterday, and the soldiers will be ready for an early start this evening."

Yesterday Governor Dole received the ministerial petition protesting against the holding of a sham battle on Sunday, but after consultation with Col. J. W. Jones he decided to allow the camp to be held. In the evening other petitions circulated among laymen were also presented. The following is a copy:

Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 24, 1901.
To his Honor, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii:
Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, protest against the National Guard of this Territory being allowed to have artillery practice and sham battles on Sundays. We believe that few, if any, precedents can be found for such action in any other of the States or Territories of the United States.

Therefore, we call your attention to the proposed official exercises of the National Guard of Hawaii on Sunday next, and do most respectfully ask that you, as the official head of the National Guard, issue orders countermanding the proposed desecration of the Sabbath.

Governor Dole's reasons for the refusal last night to heed the ministerial protest are given as follows:

"I have received one petition, which came from the clergy of the city, requesting that no sham battles be held on Sunday. As the military exercises in question are not a sham battle, but rather have the nature of target practice, I saw no reason for granting the request."

When the governor was informed that other petitions had been formulated and would probably be handed to him very soon, he replied that in that case he would not be able to give his final decision before these petitions had been seen by him.

Colonel Jones, speaking of the protest of the Ministerial Union yesterday said:

"I cannot see why the people waited until arrangements for the camp had been made, before they entered their protest. Our intention of going into camp on Sunday had been announced for over a month in the public press. Practically and technically this is not a violation of the Sabbath law. The National Guard is a branch of the government, organized to assist in the preservation of the peace."

"The drill and camp on Sunday is not an amusement. It is business with the

COMMERCIAL NEW

ARRING the notification of the proposed reduction of the dividend of Oahu plantation company, from \$1.00 to fifty cents a share, there has been an unusually weak market during the past week, though the quotations show little change. The falling off of Oahu under the stress of the changing conditions which came with the dividend cut brought that stock down to \$110, according to some authorities, though there was a sale only at \$120. The most decided action was in Waiwala, where the stock which had been at \$39 for some time past fell away to \$50, that quotation being established through the sale of only five shares. There is more stock in the market waiting for a buyer at that figure but it is a small stock and there is little doubt but the offering is due to a squeeze.

The banner sale of the week was of a block of 100 shares of Ewa which is holding up to the ordinary figure of \$25, despite small and large transfers. There was a small sale of 10 Waimanalo, the figure being \$122.50 which is an advance of \$2.50 a share over the last made sale and the readiness with which the shares were bought shows that there is something like ready cash loose for investment in good paying shares. The buying of \$5,000 Oahu plantation bonds at par, when the bonds have only three years yet to run, seems to indicate that there will be no difficulty in the future in finding what might be called a free market for dividend payers. The outlook is for poor business for some time to come.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

There is little being done in real estate, probably from the same reason that the stock market is quiet. The only matter of moment was the giving of a trust deed by W. M. Campbell. The trust is formed for the reason that the money market is so slow that the payments could not be arranged for the buildings now under construction and this plan will conserve the interest of the builder. There are yet some details to be arranged and when these are finished there will be advanced all the money and materials for the completion of the seven houses which the contractor has in course of erection. There is a belief that the result of the offering of these houses to the public will develop just what is the limit of the market at this time. These houses will be ready for occupancy within the month and are said to be of the best that have been built by this contractor.

The contract for the proposed Swany residence on the Manoa road, Ewa of the street, will be let within a short time. The lowest bid is above \$22,000 and the building will be one of the handsomest in the city. There will be nothing done soon in the matter of the proposed Wally block on King street, owing to the absence of the owner in the States, for a prolonged stay. This block will be, when completed, of only two stories and will extend from the market to the new building. There will be an ornamental character imparted to the front, which will make the block a credit to the architect.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT FOR KALIHI EXTENSION

CONTRACTS for the building of the Kalihi extension of the Rapid Transit electric road were signed yesterday afternoon. The contract calls for the completion of one and nine-tenths miles of the road, from King street and Kalihi to the Fertilizer Works, within ten weeks, but the contract is made as of November 1st. This gives the contractor, J. S. McKee, an opportunity to get ready for the taking up of the work. It is understood that he will push his contract through at once, with a hope that the most of the work will be well out of the way before there are any heavy winter rains.

The bond furnished by Contractor McKee is signed by H. L. Kerr and the Von Hamm-Young Company, as sureties. This bond is for \$8,000. There is a provision in the contract which places a penalty of \$100 for each day after the expiration of the seventy days that the work is uncompleted. This places the limit of the time for the work at January 10th. Contractor McKee has everything ready to get his tools upon the work at once, and the rock, which is to be furnished by the Von Hamm-Young Company, is ready for delivery as the work proceeds.

It is understood that the contract for the McCully street extension of the line will be signed very soon, and that it will be on the same lines as that which was completed yesterday. The successful bidders, Ashley & Paris, will sublet the work to McKee.

SAMOANS

Memory of Stevenson Still Lives Among These People.

Mrs. Isobel Strong tells several anecdotes which show the warm affection in which the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson is held by his Samoan friends. In Scribner's Magazine she describes one scene that is infinitely touching.

After Mr. Stevenson's death so many of his Samoan friends begged for his photograph that we sent to Sydney for a supply, which was soon exhausted. One afternoon Pola came in and requested that we should send him a photograph of our friend, and he was so much pleased that he had been neglected in the way of photographs.

"But your father, the chief, has a large fine one,"

"True," said Pola. "But that is not mine. I have the box presented to me by your high-chief goodness. It has a little cover, and there I wish to put the sun shadow of Tusiata, our beloved chief whom we all revere, but I more than the others because he was the head of my clan."

"To be sure," I said, and looked about for a photograph. I found a picture cut from a weekly paper, one I remembered that Mr. Stevenson himself had particularly disliked. He would have been pleased had he seen the scornful way Pola threw the picture on the floor.

"I will not have that," he cried. "It is pig-faced. It is not the shadow of our chief." He leaned against the door and wept.

"I have nothing else, Pola," I protested. "Truly, if I had another picture of Tusiata I would give it up to you."

He brightened up at once. "There is the one in the smoking-room," he said. "where he walks back and forth. That pleases me, for it looks like him. He referred to an oil painting of Mr. Stevenson by Sargent. I explained that I could not give him that. 'Then I will take the round one,' he said, 'of the one in the smoking-room.' This last was the bronze bas-relief by St. Gaudens. I must have laughed involuntarily, for he went out deeply hurt. Hearing a strange noise in the hall an hour or so later, I opened the door and discovered Pola lying on his face, weeping bitterly."

"What are you crying about?" I asked.

"The shadow, the shadow," he sobbed. "I want the sun-shadow of Tusiata."

I knocked at my mother's door across the hall, and at the sight of that tear-stained face her heart melted and he was given the last photograph we had, which he wrapped in a banana leaf, tying it carefully with a ribbon of grass.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Rev. George Wallace, formerly an Episcopal pastor here, and well liked by both factions in the church, is locally mentioned with favor for the missionary bishopric.

CALL FOR MEETING INVALID

Baldwin Said to Be Without Any Authority.

(From Saturday's daily.)

SOME one seems to have bought a "gold brick," if the gossip of the politicians has foundation. Upon this foundation is built the statement that there can be no meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee called for four o'clock Monday afternoon, but only a "conference."

The fact was brought out yesterday, according to two members of the committee, that the call sent out, was not signed by the chairman of the committee at all. The call was drawn by Stewart, left with Cooke and signed by H. P. Baldwin. Now it appears, though the only authority is the recollection of members of the committee, that the chairman of the committee is still J. A. Kennedy, who is as well the chairman of the executive committee.

The matter was sprung upon the secretary of the committee, Marshal Hendry, after he had retired for the night and had not access to his records and so he could not settle the matter with definiteness. A leading member of the committee, however, said that there had been a most distressing mistake, and that there could be no question but the call was without binding force. The statement was made that the committee had selected J. A. Kennedy as chairman of the executive committee, and that he became a member of that body through the fact that he was the chairman of the Territorial committee.

The same member has dug up the fact that the convention provided for the executive committee specifically, putting in its resolution that the body should be made up of two members from Hawaii, one each from Maui and Kauai and four from Oahu, with the addition of the chairman of the central committee. This it was said last evening, antedated the general rules of the convention, adopted for the government of the party, and that despite the fact that there was a clause which gave to the committee power to change the rules, there was a doubt as to the right of the committee to make an alteration as to undo something done by the convention direct.

This view would operate just as does the calling of the committee together by an outsider, in that there would be nothing of value leading to a settlement of the discussion over the membership of the executive committee possible. There are members of the committee, however, who believe that the power given them to change the rules as they wish, was not meant to be without effect, and that if they believe they should have the full executive committee, they should not hesitate to use their power.

The other horn of the dilemma seems to be as hard to hold. This is a selection for committeeman in the place of Coello, absent from the Territory. There is no rule covering this phase of the case, and there would have to be new legislation if anything should be done. There has been a suggestion that the vacancy be filled temporarily, the appointment to hold until the return of the actor-ninth-street political light from his starting tour, when it is understood will follow the close of the Buffalo Exposition. There have been some names discussed in this connection, among them Henry Waterhouse, E. R. Buckalew, collector of customs, S. C. Wright and C. M. White.

There is understood to have been a general response from the members of the central committee, indicating that there will be more than a quorum of the committee here by Monday. As there is no vice chairman, there will be some trouble in doing anything, and the addition of value to the call for the meeting was issued when Mr. Kennedy was still in the city and that nothing was said about the fatal change of title at that time. It is said in explanation that it was a fact that during the meeting of the Legislature when there were conferences of the Republicans held, Mr. Baldwin was asked to act and did not act as chairman. This went on until the call seemed to grow up a feeling that he was the actual chairman, and in this way the call was sent to him for signature.

WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL ROUTINE.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Give Three Receptions in December.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The social routine of the White House will differ slightly during the coming season from the customs of the past few years. President and Mrs. Roosevelt have selected Thursday evening for social functions. This is the traditional day. President McKinley chose Wednesday, and this conflicted with the cabinet receptions.

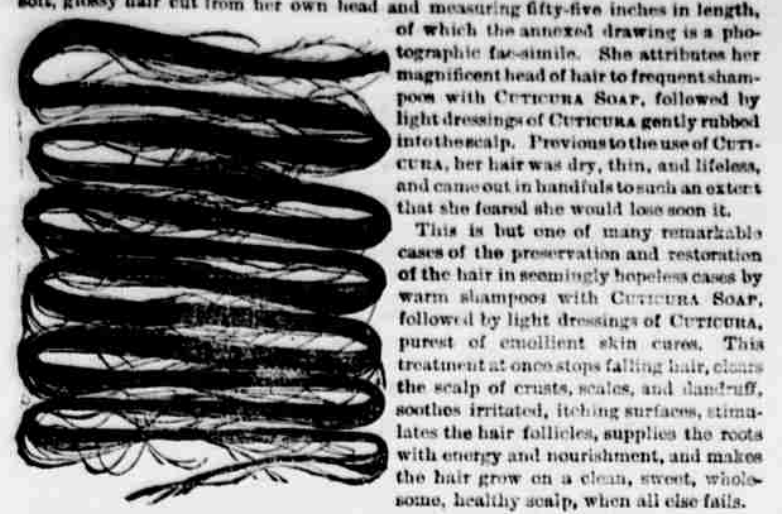
The official season will be very short, commencing January 1 and ending February 12. As the events will necessarily be crowded, Mrs. Roosevelt will hold three public receptions in December, the dates being the 14th, 21st and 28th. These will be the regular Saturday receptions which the mistresses of the White House have always devoted to the general public.

Admittance will be without cards. These receptions are intended for ladies, and the president will not be in evidence, nor will the cabinet officers detract from the interest peculiar to the feminine world. The hours will be from 3 to 5. These Saturday receptions will not be held during the official season, but will probably be resumed after Easter. Mrs. Roosevelt has selected Friday as her day at home for the official world. She will establish a new custom by welcoming guests on the second floor, in the family drawing-room. The other mistresses of the White House used the conventional suite off the East Room.

California mules are being exported to the Fiji Islands.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.



This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LINDSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

Honest Wear for the Money Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We
Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected
with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us
—you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices
is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 5
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 13
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	NIIPPON MARU	NOV. 24
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 1
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 14
NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it.
It will not lessen its goodness.
But will do good to others.
If you've been cured, tell it.
There's more misery just like it,
Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister &

Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Paris and Mosquitoes.

Senator J. D. Paris, of Kona, who has just come to Honolulu for a short stay, is experimenting on methods of annihilating mosquitoes at his home.

He is using cold oil, and where formerly he had to sleep under a mosquito net, he says that his experiments have been so successful as to eliminate that piece of bedroom furniture.

The Senator has poured oil on the surface of the tanks holding drinking water. The water which has been used for drinking purposes, is drawn from the bottom of the tank, and as the oil floats on the top, no injury to the water has taken place. The crop of mosquitoes has materially decreased, and the Senator has come out one of the strongest advocates of this method of extermination.

There were but two applicants for the civil service examination conducted Saturday by Arthur B. Ingalls, superintendent of the board of examiners. William Dunbar took the examination for superintendent of construction, and Alexander E. Cedaroff tried the tests for stenographer. The papers have been forwarded to Washington.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, October 25.
 Str. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from Kona and Kauai ports; 6:25 a. m.
 Str. Maui, from Kauai ports.
 Saturday, October 26.
 C. & A. S. S. Aorangi, Hay, from Victoria.
 Str. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo.
 Str. Hawaii, Bennett, from Maui and Molokai.
 Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.
 Am. schr. Nokomis, from the Sound, with lumber.
 Str. Kauilaouhi, from Paauilo, at 2 a. m.
 Sunday, October 27.
 Am. bkt. Amelia, Wilber, from Eureka.
 Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, from Port Gamble.
 Am. schr. Helene, Christianson, from San Francisco.
 Am. sp. Carrolton, Jones, from Tacoma.
 Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
 Str. Wailalele, Piltz, from Kauai ports.
 Str. Noeua, Wyman, from Hawaii ports.
 Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
 Str. Moi Wahine, from Hawaii ports.
 Monday, October 28.
 U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, from San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Dauntless, Smith, from Fairhaven.
 Am. schr. Maria E. Smith, Nelson, from Port Gamble.
 MAHUKONA, Oct. 24.—Arrived, brig Galilee, Hellingren, from San Francisco; general merchandise to H. R. Hind.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 25.
 Ger. sp. Sirene, Sauerlich, in ballast for the Sound.
 Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, in ballast for the Sound.
 Schr. Twilight, Kulkah, for Hilo.
 Saturday, October 26.
 Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nelson, for San Francisco.
 Battleship Wisconsin, Reiter, for Pago Pago; 4 p. m.
 C. & A. S. S. Aorangi, Hay, for the Colonies; 5 p. m.
 Monday, October 28.
 Str. Ke An Hou, Mosher, for Anahola; 5 p. m.
 Str. Hanalei, Pederson, for Hanalei and Ahukini; 5 p. m.
 Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Makaweli and Anahola; 5 p. m.
 Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Molokai; 5 p. m.
 Str. Kaulani, Dower, for Hawaii; 5 p. m.
 Schr. Malolo, for Island ports.

JUDGE ESTEE

SUSTAINED

The decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirming the ruling of Judge Estee directing the deportation of Chun Hoy back to China was received by Assistant United States Attorney Dunne by yesterday's mail. Chun Hoy was permitted to land, but shortly afterwards a criminal information was filed, charging him with being unlawfully within the United States. The prisoner claimed to have been born in Hawaii and was taken to China seventeen years ago. The Chinese interpreter, Lau Sam Chan, had received a letter in connection with the landing of this boy, and testified that he was all right. He was afterwards suspended for his connection with this case. In the opinion written by Judge Ross it is held: "We are unable to agree with the counsel for appellant in their contention that there was no basis for the judgment of the court below. On the contrary, we think there were several circumstances well calculated to make the court distrust the claim that the appellant was born in the Hawaiian Islands. In the first place Chun Fook is claimed to be his father, and he it was who, on the 28th day of May, 1900, subscribed and swore to the certificate as to his birth in Honolulu eighteen years before, and that one year thereafter he was taken to China by his mother. This father, according to the record, was in Honolulu when the appellant arrived there, yet it does not appear that he went to meet him or was notified of his arrival, but that a total stranger, the witness Yee Fook, was notified of his intended arrival by some friend of his in China, who sent the appellant's picture with the request that he should meet him at the ship and look out for him. "These facts, we think, were quite enough to shake the confidence of the court in the pretensions put forward on behalf of the appellant. Another suspicious circumstance is the fact, that on the same day that Chun Fook subscribed and swore to the certificate in respect to the appellant, to wit, May 28, 1900, Lau Koon Yau, subscribed and swore to a precisely similar certificate with respect to Lau King, the other boy mentioned, giving his age also as eighteen years and as having been taken to China by his mother seventeen years ago." The court follows out a ruling in the case of United States vs. Wong, from Kentucky, and also a ruling of Judge Severens in the same connection of which the court of appeals says: "In respect to the provisions of the Geary act putting the burden of proof on those coming within the class thus interdicted, I agree with Judge Severens in the case cited that there is not only nothing in it violative of the provisions of the United States, but, for the reasons given by him, and in view of the circumstances already referred to and of others that may be suggested, that the provision in question is not unreasonable."

For Hilo Trade.

Next Saturday the steamer Enterprise, of the Matson Navigation Company, will leave Howard street pier No. 2 for the Union Iron Works, there to be entirely refitted for the sugar trade between this port and Hilo. The Enterprise formerly ran for the Panama Railroad Company. The steamer will have new half decks placed in her and accommodations for fifty passengers. She will make her initial trip the beginning of the year.—Examiner, October 18.

MISSION WORKERS
GIVE REPORTS

(From Monday's daily.)

THE service at the Central Union church yesterday morning was devoted to the presentation of the work of the Hawaiian Board. The church was filled with interested people and the platform and walls were decorated with banners representing the different native churches and schools in these islands.

On the sides of the church were large tablets, one giving the history of the Board and the other a financial statement. Their inscriptions were as follows:

HISTORY OF THE BOARD.

"The Isles shall wait upon me, and on Mine arm shall they trust."
 The Hawaiian Evangelical Association was organized to continue the work undertaken by the American Board.

The Hawaiian Board is the name by which the executive body of the Association is known. Its first officers in 1820 were: President, Dr. C. P. Judd; Recording Secretary, E. W. Clark; Corresponding Secretary, L. D. Gulick; Treasurer, E. O. Hall.

In '77 the North Pacific Institute was founded for the training of preachers and evangelists, with Dr. C. M. Hyde as principal.

In '82 the Chinese work was assumed by the Board, and placed under the leadership of F. W. Damon.

Up to this time the Board was confined almost entirely to foreign missions.

'87 saw the inauguration of the Japanese work of the Board, in charge of Rev. O. H. Gulick.

'90 witnessed the beginning of the Portuguese mission, led by Rev. E. W. Ries and Mr. A. B. Soares.

From '83 to the present time the work has been increased by a home mission. The present officers are: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice President, H. Waterhouse; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. O. P. Emerson; Recording Secretary, Rev. J. Leaningham; Treasurer, Theo. Richards.

Finance Committee—T. Richards, J. B. Atherton, P. C. Jones.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Since 1863, \$29,947.00 has been spent by the Hawaiian Board. Of this sum, \$581,908.00 was used here on the Islands in about this way:

For Hawaiian and general work \$107,325
 For Chinese and general work 53,395
 For Japanese and general work 34,613
 For Portuguese and general work 4,409
 The amount used has not been taken away. It is here yet. (Curiously enough, the amount sent away to missions, \$34,129, is here too. This is not according to bookkeeping, but may be relied upon. See, H. I.)

This \$34,129 takes no account of the much larger sum spent in building and maintaining churches.

In 1864 there was spent for home work \$364; in 1901, \$38,541.

A striking increase.—Too much?

Look at our imported plantation labor. Look, too, on the map at the plantations untouched by our work.

It cost last year for Hawaiian and Japanese \$13,500
 Chinese 5,000
 Portuguese 5,000
 Educational 4,500
 Publications 2,000
 In round numbers \$30,000
 There is a yearly income of 10,000
 Leaving to be raised yearly 20,000

It ought to cost more next year. Who is to look out for those Porto Ricans? A debt begun in 1901 is now \$11,428.65.

This Island community (if it assumes this debt as its own) must needs raise (about) \$20,000 to close the year without debt.

Not great gifts, but many generous givers.

In front of the organ was a large map of these islands with the places where the Hawaiian Board has established missions indicated by marks, which varied to represent the different nationalities.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Sereno E. Bishop responsive reading followed, led by Rev. J. Leaningham.

The main feature of the services, the presentation of the work of the Hawaiian Board followed. Rev. O. P. Emerson opened the services with a short speech referring to the absent ones, and announced the various missions, as they came into the auditorium from the rear doors.

The first to enter were the representatives of the Hawaiian missions and schools from various parts of the islands. They came in two by two, carrying blue and white banners upon which the name of the mission and that of the founder of it were inscribed. They made a beautiful picture as they went, singing, through the aisles and back to the pulpit when they lined up to hear Rev. O. P. Emerson make a short address.

He said: "Over the door of Saint Paul's Cathedral in London there is a tablet bearing the following inscription dedicated to the builder of that magnificent edifice. 'If you require a monument, look about you.' To the congregation of this church I say. Look about you. Look at the work, which the Hawaiian Board has done, with your help. Before, under the American Board, there were twenty churches; after that when the new policy had been adopted the twenty churches were divided into fifty-nine. There were fifty-nine native churches, all of them with native pastors supported by them. Look at the work that is being done. All these are your friends. They are the supporters of a good government for these islands. Support them, and support the Board, which stands behind them, for both are closely related."

After a few more remarks Rev. O. P. Emerson announced the representatives of the Theological Seminary. Young men, Hawaiians and Japanese, who entered, singing, and carrying high the banners announcing the institution to which they belonged.

Rev. J. Leaningham made a short speech, mentioning the importance of the aid which must be given the free gospel by human agents. "How shall they hear without a preacher?" was an often quoted saying. The missionary fathers early realized the importance of this, and at an early date began the training and theological education of young men of the same nationality as their congregations. He asked those present to look at the large map which was suspended in front of the organ and there note the great number of

black marks, which indicated that at these points native missions were established. He also mentioned how in later years the work had undergone a change owing to the altered circumstances, which the large immigrations of foreign races had caused. It was no longer Hawaiian service alone. It had become necessary to branch out in order to spread the gospel among these foreign races. Among the young theological students who now stood before the congregation could be seen Hawaiians, Japanese and Portuguese, as an indication of the change.

After dwelling upon the recent ordination of native pastors for important native churches, Mr. Leaningham ended his speech with an appeal to the congregation to look upon the work done as their own, done in connection with the Hawaiian Board.

After the closing of this speech the representatives of the Chinese school were announced. Their procession was possibly the most interesting and splendid of them all. The young Chinese pupils, lads in uniform and young girls in the picturesque costume of their native land, marched with song along the aisles, carrying aloft handsome banners lettered with the names of various schools and other institutions in connection with the missionary work among the Chinese.

Rev. Frank W. Damon, who is at the head of the Chinese Mission, hereupon made a short speech, mentioning as an interesting fact the new type, the Hawaiian-Chinese, which had sprung forth in these islands. It was a thing to be proud of, that the people here had been enabled to give the gospel to these people, who, born here, were nurtured in the light of Christianity.

Chinese had been in the Hawaiian Islands for over seventy years and for twenty years the Hawaiian Board had been instrumental in giving the blessings of the gospel to these people, first through the Y. M. C. A. and later on, in 1882, by the Hawaiian Board. At present there were six evangelists engaged in the work and six regular mission stations and a great number of regular Chinese church members. These stations were centers of influence throughout the whole group, and what was more this influence stretched across the oceans to the land of these people, when they on returning home could enlighten their brethren in their home country.

Lastly he spoke with much praise of the mission work, which was being carried on in the various quarters of the city of Honolulu. Of the churches, the Sabbath schools and all the different agents which helped in bringing the Chinese element to the true faith. He ended by referring to the inscription emblazoned on one of the banners, "Within four seas all men are brothers," as the great motto with which all this work was being carried on.

The procession of the Japanese Mission hereupon entered like the others, singing and carrying banners.

WORK AMONG JAPANESE.

After passing around in the church they lined up in front of the platform and Rev. Mr. Gulick, who is at the head of the Japanese Mission work in these islands, spoke. He began by reminding the audience of the immense percentage of the population which the Japanese form. He stated that about two-fifths of the people of the islands were Japanese, there being about 60,000 altogether. Among these there were twelve preachers, noble, faithful men, who were devoting their life-work to the spreading of the gospel among their countrymen. It might be that many of those present thought of the Japanese as heathen, but this was a mistake. The Japanese took kindly to Christianity and at the present day the mission was nearly able to locate twelve new preachers among them. He praised the assembled congregation for the noble way in which it lived up to the Bible's bidding to be kind to the stranger within their gates. The Japanese were stretching out their arms for the gospel, and that the appeal is heard, the banners, which represent different phases of the work among them bear witness. There were the Sunday schools, the Bible classes among the Japanese women, five-day schools and ten-night schools, the Honoum boarding school with its sixty-two pupils and many other things, which pointed to the growing success of the work. It might be true that Buddhist temples were being established throughout the islands, but it was to the people of this church that the Japanese were looking with expectation.

The work of the Hawaiian Board among the Japanese could be seen outlined on the big map, where dots showed the numerous places where missions had been established among the plantation laborers.

THE PORTUGUESE.

The last procession of all was that of the representatives of the Portuguese Mission. Like the rest they marched in, singing, with waving banners and halted in front of the platform.

Rev. Mr. Soares spoke in behalf of this mission, thanking God that he had made it possible to have the work carried on through the supporting aid of the congregation of the Central Union church.

The Portuguese Mission had been in existence for about eleven years, and in comparing the past with the present it was a great pleasure to see how many were now earnestly striving to live nobler and better lives. The Sunday School was full of life and enthusiasm. The day school, which began with only six pupils, now had 120 to show that the work had been successful. Also on the other islands the work was in progress. A trip taken by Mr. Soares last year had shown him the enormous progress of the mission in Hilo and on Maui, where the small children congregated to hear the word of the Lord and to praise him in song.

The street meetings which had been started a short while ago here in Honolulu also showed a marvelous progress. In the beginning these meetings were continually disturbed by insults, vile language, oaths and all sorts of noises, but now they had entirely changed character; quite a number of people came as eager listeners, and the meetings were drawing people, who showed the greatest attention. And these people not only listened to the truth, but many of them earnestly

GOVERNMENT
WILL BUILDNew Stables for
the Public
Works.

The next big undertaking of the Public Works Department is to be the construction of stables and sheds sufficient to accommodate all the horses, wagons, and rolling stock of that branch of the government. The present quarters are totally inadequate for the purpose, and it is said also to be a veritable fire trap. The new barn is to be built at Kakaako, and work will be commenced upon it as soon as the funds for the purpose are available, as both Superintendent Boyd and Marston Campbell are convinced of its immediate necessity.

The plans have already been drawn and the lots abutting upon Keawe street, which is to be the site of the new buildings, are being graded and filled in anticipation of an early beginning.

The government does not own all of the land upon which it is intended to erect the new stables, a triangular portion at one end, and consisting of 7,055 square feet, being the property of the Bishop Estate. The land however extends beyond the portion destined for the new stables, and a long narrow strip of government property divides into two parts the tract of land owned by the Bishop Estate abutting Second street. This excess portion of the government land comprises 7,639 square feet, and negotiations have been completed by which the Bishop Estate exchanges the portion owned by it, and needed to fill out the site for the stables, for the small tract owned by the Territory, and which is needed to connect the two separated portions of the Second street tract. The exchange is satisfactory to both parties, and is in fact beneficial to both.

When this transfer is made the government will own a tract of land 150 x 550, fronting on Keawe street, and excellently adapted for the use to which it is intended to be put by the Public Works Department.

The new stables are to be constructed with special reference to protection from fire, and to render the escape of the horses easy if such an emergency should arise. The entire lot is to be separated from any outside communication by a corrugated iron fence eight feet in height, and the nearest building to the fence on the inside of the lot will be twenty feet away.

The entrance to the stables is from Keawe street. To the left of it will be erected a shed for the sprinkling wagons, and for the finer vehicles used by the Board of Public Works. This is to be 20 x 110 feet, and on the right will be constructed the harness room, 19 x 20 feet, and adjoining that to the right and immediately to the left of the harness room will be the harness room, 14 x 20 feet in size.

To the left of the entrance will be the office, 12 x 16 feet, and in the corner, further to the right, will be a small house for the use of the watchmen.

Near the center of the lot will be built the stalls for the horses belonging to the government. These will be eighty in number, forty on each side, in a double row, the entire building to be 220 feet long and 25 feet wide. The center portion, 60 feet long, is to be two stories high, the upper portion to be left for the storage of hay and grain. The stalls will all be open at the rear, and will be so arranged that in case of fire one man can go down the aisle running the entire length of the building, and cut the ropes holding the animals, releasing them all in a very few minutes. There will also be three passage ways through the building, at right angles to the long aisle through the center.

Between the stables and the sheds will be two watering troughs and wash racks.

To the left of the wagon sheds will be the stalls for the steam rollers, with three doors opening upon the street. Adjacent to this will be the storerooms, which are 15 x 30 feet, and adjoining this is to be the blacksmith shop, 30 x 30 feet, and the carpenter shop, 20 x 30 feet. These buildings will fully accommodate the present needs of the department, and every effort will be made to start the erection of the new stables at an early date.

strove to live the truth.

The workers of the mission were thankful to the people of the Central Union Church who had enabled them and helped them to do their work to the glory of God and the salvation of men.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Theodore Richards was the next to speak. He began by saying that great work had been done, much of which could not be seen. There was no display about the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Many did not suspect before that morning what a great labor was going on on the plantations on these islands. He bade the assemblage to look at the map and to note the great number of marks which denoted that Hawaiian missions were established there. But another look would show that at many of the great plantation districts, as for instance Hilo and Hamakua, there were no marks of Japanese mission work, which showed that there was still a great deal left to be done.

While the whole organization was so to speak, an insurance for the people on these islands, yet the burden had heretofore fallen on a few shoulders only. Great gifts had been forthcoming heretofore, but the time of large gifts was past. Oahu alone had paid over one-half of the money for the mission work, but this could not continue. The burden must be shifted on other shoulders. Not big gifts but many generous donors were needed.

Chinese Mission Church.

The result of sincere and persistent Christian missionary influence and teaching on the Chinese residents of Maui has crystallized into many pretty forms, the most noteworthy of which is a dainty but commodious church erected on the Settlement grounds in

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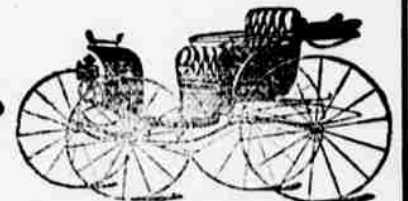
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the rear of the kindergarten building, entirely by funds subscribed by the Chinese themselves, who exhibited a commendable sense of personal pride in their desire to build their church without financial aid from the outside.

The dedication exercises of the Chinese Mission church will be held on Sunday, November 3, at 11 a. m. Mr. F. W. Damon, superintendent of Chinese Mission work, and Rev. Mr. Thwing, assistant superintendent, are expected to arrive on Maui soon, and with both be present at the dedication services. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.—Maui News.

MONEY IN OIL.

Toronto Man Wanted for Forging an Endorsement.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of C. C. Morrison, agent for L. E. Pike & Co., oil stock brokers. Morrison is alleged to have sold \$5,000 worth of Eastern Consolidated Oil Company's stock in Toronto, forged the firm's endorsement, and collected the money, which he failed to account for. Pike & Co. are also suing the Bank of Hamilton for \$200, the amount of a forged cheque Morrison cashed at that institution. If they win the suit, others will follow.